FBIS DAILY REPORT

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NOTICE TO SOVIET UNION DAILY REPORT READERS

Materials from the USSR media, including the Soviet republic-level press, are also published in the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS) serial USSR REPORT: POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS. The majority of Soviet republic press materials as well as selected central press materials, which have been published in recent months in the SOVIET UNION DAILY REPORT, will henceforth be published in the above-mentioned JPRS serial, subtitled "Current Political Issues." Subscribers wishing to obtain this JPRS publication should do so through their normal subscription channels. See inside back cover for additional information.

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REACTION TO SOVIET ARMS PROPOSALS REPORTED

TASS Views Western Response

LD291542 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 29 Mar 82

[By TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow, 29 Mar TASS -- In announcing its new proposals in the field of nuclear arms cuts in Europe, the Soviet Union proceeded from the premise that this step would be reciprocated by the Western countries with their own constructive steps in the same spirit of goodwill. The decisions taken by the Soviet Union to suspend unilaterally the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in the European part of the USSR and, provided there is no fresh sharpening of the international situation, to reduce already this year on its own initiative a certain amount of medium-range missiles, are designed to set for the West an example of real actions for putting an end to the arms race. These Soviet proposals are known to have met with broad support from the public of the world, which is concerned over the continuing deterioration of the international situation.

But instead of a serious discussion of long-ripe problems and reciprocal steps towards detente, the Washington leaders and some NATO allies of the USA resort to all sorts of subterfuges and manoeuvres in order to justify and carry on the line taken by the North Atlantic bloc towards a further nuclear weapons build-up in Europe. Thus the proposals put forward by the Soviet leadership on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe are declared by the Western politicians an "inappropriate" method of reducing the number of nuclear missiles on the European soil and, in general, they claim, "the Soviet proposal does not provide the decision, which the NATO alliance needs".

But what "decision" does NATO try to get? The U.S. administration and those of the West European governments, which obediently carry out Washington's commands, would like to implement by all means the plan for the deployment of American nuclear "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles in Western Europe and only then, as the Western politicians claim, it would be possible to discuss their "reduction".

But this is clearly a subterfuge: Who will believe that the USA wishes to bring nearly 600 nuclear missiles into Western Europe only in order to start withdrawing them at once? Meanwhile, the implementation of the plan for the deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles on the European Continent would create a most serious threat to peace, since as a result of it a real additional threat would emerge to the Soviet Union and its allies. A different strategic situation would emerge in the world.

That is precisely why the Soviet leadership proposes now to start lowering the level of military confrontation on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security of the sides. In a burst of frankness even American strategists admit that the strategic potentials of the West and East are roughly equal today. It would, apparently, make sense to freeze them quantitatively and equalitatively and start reducing them, that is start the real nuclear disarmament process, in the first place, in Europe. In this context the fresh Soviet proposals open the way to talks, to a dialogue, to really curbing the nuclear arms race.

Radio Program

LD261646 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 26 Mar 82

["International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program presented by Valeriy Kosovan, All-Union Radio political commentator; Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, journalist on international affairs; and Konstantin Ivanovich Semonov, candidate of history]

[Excerpts] Our broadcast has been receiving letters whose writers express support for the new Soviet proposals put forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Many of our listeners, in particular Kusterov from Riga, Akhimov from Tomskaya Oblast, Medvedyev from Karaganda, ask questions concerning the international reaction to the new Soviet peace initiatives. I shall pass these questions over to Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, journalist of international affairs, who is participating in our broadcast. Oleg Nikolayevich, please.

[Anichkin] Indeed, the Soviet proposals have aroused great interest in many countries of the world; they are being attentively studied in public and political circles. Representatives of all the forces which are seeking ways of reducing the arms race regard the Soviet proposals as evidence of the consistency and continuity of the Soviet peaceloving policy, as a striving by the Soviet Union to open up for mankind the prospects of really ensuring security and peace.

However, there is also another reaction. Attempts are being made to reject our proposals for the most varied pretexts without even particularly understanding the essence of the matter; there is a desire to dismiss them out of hand and to write them off as propaganda; there is simply no wish to see anything positive in them. Here one must say that people who reject the Soviet proposals are not proposing anything positive. In fact, they do not offer any alternative. You must agree with me that such an attitude is irresponsible to say the least.

[Kosovan] It seems to us that the Soviet initiatives take on particular importance in the present complicated international situation.

[Anichkin] International relations of late have been at a critical cross roads. Perhaps the situation in the world has never, since the end of World War II, been as serious as it is now. The United States is striving to break the strategic balance of forces, to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union. The United States' policy is now being called a course towards political catastrophe. Here is what was said recently by William Fulbright, former chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. Congress, who has been made wiser by life and political experience, and I quote: One cannot get rid of the feeling that the United States is preparing to wage a nuclear war and hopes to win it. This is a dangerous game. It can easily get out of control and lead to a catastrophe.

In the situation which has arisen resolute actions are needed, new initiatives, steps aimed at creating a favorable atmosphere for settling disputed and difficult questions at the conference table. It is precisely this aim which is served by the new peace proposals which were put forward at the Soviet trade union congress by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

In addition to its previous proposals, in an attempt to facilitate the achievement of a just agreement on major reductions of both sides' nuclear means in Europe, the Soviet leadership adopted the decision to introduce, unilaterally, a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in the European part of the USSR. Our country is freezing quantitatively and qualitatively such weapons which are already deployed here. This moratorium will be effective until an agreement is reached with the United States on reducing medium-range nuclear means intended for Europe on the basis of equality and equal security, or, until such a time when the leaders of the United States, disregarding the security of the peoples begins practical preparations for deploying Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe. The Soviet Union intends if there is no new exacerbation of the international situation, to reduce on its own initiative a known quantity of its medium-range missiles this year.

[Kosovan] Of great importance for reducing the threat of a world nuclear conflagration is the question of agreement between the USSR and the United States on limiting and reducing strategic nuclear weapons.

The United States has refused to put the SALT II Treaty into operation; however, the acuteness and urgency of the question is growing.

[Anichkin] The whole point of the matter is that the implementation of U.S. plans to deploy new missiles in Europe could overturn the balance of both sides' strategic means which has been achieved up to now. The Soviet Union calls on the United States to begin strategic arms limitation talks in the near future, and before their resumption proposes that both sides should accept mutual obligations not to open up a new channel of the arms race, not to deploy long-range cruise missiles which are sea or land based.

As the situation in the world demands the maximum restraint in their military activity, by both of the blocs of states which are confronting each other, the USSR is prepared to reach agreement on reciprocal restrictions on the actions of naval fleets, in particular to reach agreement that missile-carrying submarines of both sides should be withdrawn from the present extensive regions of military patrolling and that their voyages should be restricted to mutually agreed limits. The USSR is also prepared to discuss the question of extending measures of trust to the seas and oceans especially to those regions with the busiest shipping lanes. The USSR is in favor of as large a proportion as possible of the world ocean becoming a zone of peace in the near future.

[Kosovan] The new Soviet proposals should receive an adequate reaction from the United States in order to get the disarmament process going. Unfortunately, the first reaction to have come from Washington has shown that just as before it rejects from the businesslike and realistic proposals of the USSR.

[Anichkin] In any event there is evidence of this in the statement made by Byrd, a State department Representative who spoke almost immediately after the Soviet leader's speech. From this it can be seen that he did not particularly trouble himself to analyze the Soviet proposals and hastened to state that they did not, allegedly, contain anything new or acceptable for the United States. It is quite clear that the State Department representative was hastening to let the West Europeans know about the American reaction with the clear intention of exerting the appropriate influence on them.

The American haste, it seems to us, was thoughtless, to say the least. And, perhaps for this reason, the question is being raised with increasing frequency, how would the United States and its leaders react if the other side added to its strategic means aimed at the United States an extra 600 medium-range weapons which could directly reach U.S. territory. It seems to me that one can foresee Washington's reaction in such a case without particular difficulty. And judging from what has been said in the past few days by Defense Secretary Weinberger such a prospect is not at all to the liking of the United States and it will not allow, as he says, the development of such events. It transpires that it does not wish to admit such a possibility while considering that others can accept it. As you can see, the logic is, to say the least, strange.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, all the same they reject our proposals?

[Antichkin] Yes, they do. This means they wish to deploy their 600 missiles in Europe.

And now, I would like to return once again to the question of the process of limiting and reducing strategic weapons. This is a very important question. A year ago the USSR proposed resuming the SALT process immediately. And we are ready to begin this at any time. It is essential to preserve everything positive that has been achieved to date while adhering to the principle of equality and equal security. This demand is being made everywhere.

It is desired even by the United States' West European allies. This might be why Washington of late, after its hasty reaction to the Soviet initiatives, has started to go back and is stressing that these proposals by the Soviet Union are now being carefully studied and that the State Department's first reaction should not be regarded as total rejection of them. After this they began to spread reports that the United States is preparing to put forward its proposals and to set out its position on the question of limiting strategic armaments.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, similar reports were put about earlier also, but at that time no concrete actions followed. It seems that now, as well, the administration intends to pose the question of reducing armaments only after they have been increased. And for now, as Senator Edward Kennedy stated, it is engaged in justifying the paralysis in its own policy.

[Anichkin] Valeriy Ivanovich, he also added that the administration had no peace policy, just a policy of stepping up armaments.

Now, as you all understand, the time has come to take responsible decisions, to display state wisdom in the approach to the problem of disarmament and curbing the arms race. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stated in his speech in Tashkent, I quote: We have had our say prompted by reason and love of peace which has been met with approval throughout the world. It is now the West's turn to respond.

[Kosovan] Thank you, Oleg Nikolayevich.

Many of our listeners are expressing alarm in connection with the forced preparations of the Pentagon for chemical war.

It is thought that the ratio of losses from the use of binary weapons between servicemen and the peaceful population will reach 1 to 20. But even this is not enough for the United States. At present, work is in progress on the creation of conceptually new types of chemical weapons, including the so-called ethnic one.

It is a question of a chemical substance capable of selecting and destroying races, peoples and ethnic groups by means of their genetic and biological differences. The decision about this barbaric problem is being conceived by means of utilizing the latest achievements of molecular genetics and genetic engineering, which should discover the differences in the genetic make-up of people and suggest ways of creating this new weapon, reminiscent of the racial theory of Hitler.

In this way, the plans being elaborated with cold-blooded cynicism for transforming whole continents into gas chambers show the true value of the hypocritical remarks of the rulers of America about human rights.

IZVESTIYA: Foreign Commentary

PM261559 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS correspondents' roundup: "Good Will for Peace"]

[Excerpts] Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress has evoked an exceptionally broad response in the world. The foreign mass media and prominent politicians and public figures regard the new concrete and far-reaching proposals put forward in the speech as graphic evidence of the Soviet Union's tireless efforts to eliminate the threat of war, end the arms race, preserve and consolidate detente and achieve rational understandings on reducing the level of military confrontation, on disarmament and on developing peaceful cooperation among all states.

L.I. Brezhnev's speech, Bulgaria's RABOTNICHESKO DELO writes, vividly reveals the Soviet land's humanitarianism, nobility, belief in a peaceful future and readiness to do its utmost to avert a nuclear holocaust. We are witnessing a new, sincere and benevolent gesture on the Soviet Union's part.

L.I. Brezhnev's speech, Poland's TRYBUNA LUDU stresses, is imbued with a belief in the strength of Soviet trade unions. The CPSU will continue to strive to increase the trade unions' role in the country's life and raise their prestige. A decisive "no" to the imperialist policy of threats and blackmail was again heard from the USSR trade union congress rostrum. Once again there was a loud "yes" to peaceful coexistence and international cooperation.

UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar gave a high opinion of the proposals put forward by L.I. Brezhnev. The Soviet leader's declaration on a moratorium, an official spokesman noted on the UN Secretary General's behalf, will be an important contribution to resolving the serious problems connected with the concentration of medium-range nuclear arms in Europe.

In the opinion of the U.S. CBS TV company, the Soviet Union by its new peace initiatives wants to set an example of a businesslike approach to the nuclear arms limitation problem.

Senator E. Kennedy has called for the Soviet Union's introduction of a unilateral moratorium to be used "as an opportunity to achieve progress on the path toward establishing broader arms control, the United States should not simply dismiss the Soviet proposals but must strive to make great strides away from the brink of nuclear war."

London's THE TIMES notes that the new Soviet proposals "go further than those previously put forward." The Soviet leader, by his speech, let it be clearly known that he expects a rapid Western reply to the initiatives put forward.

The West German WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE points out: The Soviet president's new proposals should be examined as a good will gesture whose aim is not to complicate the Geneva talks on the nuclear missile potential buildup.

The Soviet leader, Syria's SANA agency reports, condemned Washington's attempts to dictate terms to sovereign states and to judge and "punish" those states which displease it.

India's NATIONAL HERALD evaluates the new Soviet peace initiatives as "constructive steps by the USSR in a spirit of good will and evidence of its adherence to the cause of peace and its belief in the possibility of achieving a mutually acceptable agreement." Japan's ASAHI views the Soviet proposals as a "continuation of the Soviet Union's peace offensive. Undoubtedly, the successive Soviet peace initiatives will provoke a broad world response."

U.S. Institute Official

LD270232 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Excerpts] In his speech at the opening of the nation trade union congress last week President Leonid Brezhnev launched a series of major new peace initiatives. Here to comment is Rostislav (Tunkovskiy) of the Moscow Institute of the United States and Canada.

Attempts by the United States and its NATO allies to secure military superiority over the Soviet Union have created a grave threat to world peace. This situation can now be resolved in two ways: either through talks leading to mutually acceptable agreements on the principles of equality and equal security or by the Soviet Union developing an appropriate potential of its own for containing any possible nuclear aggression.

The Soviet Union favors the first of these alternatives. The Soviet side has proposed to cut back the existing number of nuclear delivery systems on both sides by 300 weapon units each by 1990, passing through an intermediate level of 600 weapon units on each side by late 1985. The ultimate goal of the Soviet plan is to liquidate all medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons in Europe. The American side responded to this with its zero option which practically calls for unilateral Soviet disarmament and which is therefore utterly unacceptable and absurd.

And now the Soviet side has launched important fresh peace initiatives. This gesture of goodwill is designed to help secure a just agreement on a major reduction of nuclear arms possessed in Europe by both sides.

It is easy to see that if the United States and its NATO allies go ahead with their plan of siting hundreds of new missiles in Europe, capable of hitting targets on Soviet territory, a totally different strategic situation will emerge in the world. The existing rough strategic parity between the Soviet Union and the United States will be upset and the American side would gain important advantages that would endanger the Soviet Union and its allies. The nature of this threat is obvious. The siting of 572 new United States medium-range missiles in Western Europe is one of the ways of building the first strike capability against the Soviet Union. Leonid Brezhnev stressed that in this case the Soviet side would be forced to take measures of its own which would place the other side in a similar situation, including the Unites States itself and its territory. This remark of the Soviet leader clearly expresses our concept of maintaining a strategic balance between the Soviet Union and the United States, the Warsaw Treaty organization and NATO as an objective condition that promotes the cause of peace.

One should note at this point that in the arms field the Soviet Union does not do anything in excess of maintaining the necessary level of security for itself and its allies. This was made quite clear by President Leonid Brezhnev in his speech at the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party.

On 30th November of last year the Soviet-American talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe opened in Geneva on an initiative of the Soviet side. There is now a recess in these talks until 20th May of this year. We on the Soviet side are hopeful that we would be able to work out a mutually acceptable solution of this problem through talks and on the principles of equality and equal security.

TASS VIEWS GENEVA DISARMAMENT FORUM AGENDA

LD300810 Moscow TASS in English 0748 GMT 30 Mar 82

[By TASS political news analyst Vladimir Matyash]

[Text] Moscow, 30 Mar, TASS -- The peoples of the world take a most lively interest in the problems of war and peace, curbing of the arms race and prevention of a thermonuclear holocaust. Further evidence of this is the international conference "World Opinion and the Second Special Disarmament Session of the United Nations General Assembly", which is opening in Geneva's Palace of Nations on March 31st. This forum is attended by international non-governmental organizations and envoys of mass national anti-war movements. Its task is to draw the attention of world opinion to the policy, extremely dangerous for the cause of peace, pursued by imperialism and its accomplices, that placed mankind at the brink of nuclear war, to further stimulate the mounting struggle by the peoples for disarmament, for detente and security.

The Geneva forum will concentrate its attention on topical problems related to preparations for the second special disarmament session of the United Nations General Assembly to be held in the summer of this year in conditions of a seriously deteriorated international situation. The policy of the ruling circles of the United States and the NATO bloc as a whole ever more distinctly reveals reliance on force, on a revival of the "cold war" spirit, on intense stepping up of the arms race. These circles try to wreck the achievements of detente. It is precisely they who are pushing through multibillion militaristic programmes, the unprecedented increase in military budgets of the member-countries of the aggressive Atlantic bloc down to the end of the 20th century.

The role of world opinion in the struggle against the threat of another war and its responsibility for the destinies of peace are greatly increasing in such a situation.

For it is absolutely clear that the decisions of the United Nations General Assembly, no matter how sound and correct they be, will not be implemented unless the peoples themselves set about their persistent practical realization. This is all the more important since the governments in many countries pursue a policy contradicting the interests and aspirations of their peoples. This has been borne out by the mounting wave of the mass anti-war movement sweeping the countries of Western Europe.

The role of the public in the solution of the issues of war or peace is indeed great, and there is no doubt that if the peoples display firmness and the necessary political will, the forthcoming special disarmament session of the United Nations General Assembly will make a weighty contribution to the slow-down of the arms race. As for the Soviet Union, it is willing to do its utmost for the attainment of this lofty aim.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS ON U.S. MORATORIUM CAMPAIGN

PM291053 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Political observer V. Matveyev article: "Moscow's Word and Washington's Subterfuges"]

[Text] The American public responds to our country's new peace initiatives with mass demonstrations in defense of their vital interests. In the nuclear age these are inseparable from the interests of other peoples. No subterfuges by the U.S. media connected with the military-industrial complex can bar the way to Moscow's word. L.I. Brezhnev's appeal from the platform of the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress to the U.S. Government not to create artificial obstacles to talks on limiting strategic armaments and not to open up a new channel in the arms race received a broad response in a country where now "the public is opposing all types of nuclear weapons." This is the appraisal of the U.S. mood given by the Washington POST, a paper by no means always sympathetic to the peace supporters.

A desire to reduce the force of the positive response to the new Soviet peace initiatives is the reason for the haste with which official Washington is trying to play down the significance of these initiatives. President Reagan asserted that, so he said, they do not go far enough.... To listen to U.S. officials in this connection, you would think that Washington was engaged not in urging on new long-term programs for the nuclear arms race but racking its brains over how to reduce such armaments. Already every ordinary American is beginning to feel the oppressive burden of the $1.5 trillion which the government intends to spend over the next 5 years on giving a sharp twist to the lethal weapons spiral. The Washington administration is now coming into conflict even with many figures in Congress, not to mention the general public, over the increasing feeling in the country in favor of joint steps with our country to halt the nuclear arms race. It does not even allow the idea of the possibility of freezing nuclear weapons production. So much for the "reductions" that the U.S. President was explaining about recently.

More and more ordinary U.S. people, influential organizations and congressmen are demanding that the administration respond positively to the USSR's willingness to seek to curb the arms race.

Representatives of over 30 public organizations in the country resolved, in the face of the new dangers threatening peace, to mount a campaign for a nuclear moratorium -- a U.S.-USSR understanding on freezing nuclear weapons arsenals and on their subsequent reduction by both sides.

Representatives of 35 states took part in a March 1981 Washington national conference in support of this appeal. A survey conducted in June showed that 72 percent of Americans favored such a Soviet-American agreement. R. Lamm and B. Byrne, governors of Colorado and New Jersey respectively, supported this step. C. Pell was the first senator to publicly declare his support for the nuclear moratorium proposal. The first but not the last. So far 19 senators and over 120 members of the house of representatives have expressed a similar view.

Senators E. Kennedy and M. Hatfield submitted to Congress a joint draft resolution in favor of a complete halt to the nuclear arms race, a mutual U.S.-USSR freeze on the testing, production and further development of nuclear warheads, missiles and other delivery systems, so as to pay special attention to destabilizing types of weapons. The resolution says that such a step would be a starting point for the subsequent reduction of existing nuclear arsenals.

The senators were responding to what has become a truly nationwide and increasingly strong current in the country. The number of Americans signing a petition in favor of a nuclear moratorium is growing every day. In the state of Massachusetts alone 60,000 such signatures have already been collected. Special symposiums devoted to the campaigns aims have been held at 150 of the country's universities. Prof J. Galbraith, former U.S. Ambassador to India; G. Kistiakowsky, distinguished nuclear scientist who was once a White House adviser; R. (Kunin), Archbishop of San Francisco; H. Bethe, Nobel Prize winner; B. Abzug, president of the "women of the United States" organization; G. Kennan, former U.S. Ambassador to the USSR; the mayors of several cities, members of state legislatures and trade union figures -- have all signed the corresponding petition.

A second national conference in support of a nuclear moratorium was recently held with great enthusiasm in Denver, Colorado. Its participants recognize the difficulties which they have to overcome. The main problem is the Washington administration's wish to speed up militarist plans, primarily in the nuclear spheres. The campaign's initiators understand that they must not count on rapid results. They proceed on the basis that effectively influencing the administration could take years. But what has been achieved is encouraging.

It is characteristic that the movement to halt the nuclear arms race is also expanding in a number of U.S. cities where the majority has usually voted Republican. Recently on behalf of the International League of Women for Peace and Freedom the popular actress Joanne Woodward announced the start of the collection of signatures among women to a petition demanding urgent steps in favor of disarmament.

The higher echelons of power in Washington can no longer ignore such demonstrations. The State Department and the White House have been forced to respond to them in recent days. But how they responded: President R. Reagan alleged that a U.S.-USSR nuclear moratorium accord would...seriously threaten Western Europe. The White House dragged up fantastic stories to convince the public that the USSR has a "manifold superiority" over the United States in the nuclear sphere. It really is amazing how lightly high U.S. officials cast such allegations about when people know very well how leading figures in NATO countries have frequently acknowledged that approximate parity and equality in the written sphere exist at the present time between the USSR and the United States and between NATO and the Warsaw Pact:

Obviously Washington is not obliged to resort to such stunning "revelations" right now. More and more Americans are demonstrating their skepticism regarding official propaganda on the subject of the "Soviet threat," and more and more people in the United States are demanding that the government does not build up arms but takes concrete steps in reply to the Soviet Union's peace initiatives.

As is known, back in 1978 the USSR and other Warsaw Pact states advanced a proposal to halt production of all types of nuclear weapons and gradually reduce existing stockpiles until they are completely liquidated. At its special session devoted to disarmament and then at the regular sessions in 1978 and 1979 the UN General Assembly came out in support of this proposal. The socialist countries' specific views regarding the start of such talks and the procedure for holding them are being examined by the disarmament committee in Geneva.

In his recent replies to letters from Australian peace movement members and Japanese writers, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev confirmed the USSR's readiness to move along the path of nuclear disarmament in the interests of eliminating the most terrible danger which mankind has ever encountered.

We see the future lying not in the unlimited buildup of mountains of weapons but in the achievementof sensible accords with the other side on the mutual reduction of the level of military

PRAVDA VIEWS U.S.-WEST EUROPE DIFFERENCES

LD281416 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0515 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 28 Mar (TASS) -- At the session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group held in Colorado Springs serious differences arose on a number of military-political problems between the United States and Western Europe. This conclusion, writes PRAVDA, was made by the Western mass media.

The main "stumbling block" for the West European member countries of the North Atlantic bloc, recalls the paper, remains the question of the intended deployment on their territory of American medium-range nuclear missiles. The broad public of those countries is increasingly well aware that the implementation of such a plan would create the most serious danger to peace and to the fate of West European peoples. In all countries of Western Europe, and also in the United States itself, a powerful peace movement is gathering strength. Its extent can only cause a headache to the military-political strategists of the North Atlantic bloc. The logical proposals, infused with good will, from the Soviet Union are giving the peace movement new strength.

The meeting in Colorado Spring, PRAVDA goes on, showed that, in the graphic expression of one of the West German papers, "the Atlantic Ocean is getting increasingly wide." From the reports in the mass media it is clear that the United States and its West European allies are stepping on different "pedals." The NATO decision of December 1979 consisted, as is known, of two parts. One was the deployment in Western Europe of new American missiles. But the other was, on the basis of a ratification of the SALT II treaty, further negotiations with the USSR which, as was hoped in Western Europe, will allow that deployment to be averted altogether. Now the United States, having prevented the SALT II treaty from coming into force, is stepping only on the first "pedal," but its West European allies on the second.

"The West Europeans," writes the Washington POST, "would like the SALT talks to be renewed, and regard them as a potential way to reduce tension." But what about the United States? Washington, the same paper says, "has refused to take upon itself clear obligations, and has again given its allies no more than nebulous 'assurances' that 'recommendations' are already allegedly being prepared concerning the resumption of talks and the future position at them of the United States." Indeed this is not much, notes PRAVDA.

NUCLEAR WAR WOULD 'DEVASTATE U.S. TERRITORY'

PM291335 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Mar 82 p 3

[TASS report: "Washington's Criminal Doctrine"]

[Text] Washington, 15 Mar -- American military strategists have elaborated a plan for combat actions using tactical nuclear weapons which completely accords with the views of President Reagan, who thinks that a limited nuclear war is perfectly admissible. This plan, entitled "Ground and Air Combat 86," has been published in the form of an open supplement to the new U.S. Army field service regulations currently being elaborated.

A tactical nuclear confrontation, according to the Pentagon, will take place primarily in Europe, but it cannot be ruled out that it will also take place in the Near East and on the Korean Peninsula. The authors of the publication recommend U.S. officers to use tactical nuclear weapons at an early stage in an armed conflict. It is desirable, the manual says, to inflict a nuclear strike on the enemy's rear, where "the targets at this stage are far more vulnerable to the casualty effect of nuclear weapons, than in the forward area of troop disposition." For the European theater of military operations, the UPI agency points out, the "rear" implies the territory of the countries of Eastern Europe.

According to this manual's authors, the tactical use of nuclear weapons can be limited to the battlefield. As a high-ranking U.S. Army officer, who asked to remain anonymous said, this doctrine could mean that the United States would be first to use nuclear weapons in accordance with tactics which it has never abandoned.

The United States obviously hopes that it would be possible to restrict a nuclear war to European territory. Here it ignores the obvious fact that an outbreak of nuclear war, whether in Europe or in another place, would inevitably and unavoidably become worldwide and completely devastate the territory of the United States itself.

U.S. ARMS CONTROL AGENCY OBEYS PENTAGON

LD262014 Moscow TASS in English 1952 GMT 26 Mar 82

["'Peace-Maker' from Arms Control and Disarmament Agency as Peddlers of Death Merchants" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, 26 Mar, TASS -- The Arms Control and Disarmament Agency of the United States published a report assessing the military programmes of the U.S. administration from the viewpoint of their correspondence to arms limitation agreements and the U.S. policy in the sphere as a whole. This is a first document of this kind during the Reagan presidency and it shows again that militaristic philosophy permeates the entire activity of the administration, including such of its institutions that are called upon to engage in quite opposite things.

The report gives unquestionable priority to the buildup of the arms race in all spheres -- the cardinal task of the present U.S. administration which intends to spend over 1.3 trillion dollars on the arms race in five years ahead.

The authors of the report do not make a secret of their view that if the new Pentagon programmes contradict the arms limitation agreements which have already been signed by the United States, so much the worse for such agreements. The authors of the report actually recommend not to conclude any new agreements that could restrict the United States in the arms race, in any way.

The report calls for a sharp spiralling of the expenditures for the programmes of strategic armaments. It places an emphasis on the build-up of weapons of aggression. It is said in the report that the United States must preserve the capability to hit highly protected targets for political and military considerations.

The United States views the build-up of military spending as a means of harnessing its allies. The authors of the report express the concern that in a tranquil situation Washington's partners might be less prepared to agree to the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe.

The report abounds in obvious juggling of facts: It asserts, for instance, that the course at a sharp increase of the United States' military potential promotes the nuclear non-proliferation in the world.

Specialists of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency assert that the programme of creating anti-satellite systems and other steps for so-called "space defence" follow from the United Nations Charter and other international agreements.

The report is aimed at conditioning the public in favour of the heightening of the United States' confrontation with socialist countries and gradual abandoning by Washington of agreements that might hamper the arms race in some way. It follows from the report that the administration now studies the question of the United States' policy in the sphere of antimissile defence. A new system of Trident missiles is being prepared to widen the limits of patrolling by U.S. nuclear submarines. It is clearly indicated that these submarines must ply the Indian Ocean. It is from that area that U.S. missiles might make strikes most effectively, so the authors of the report suggest that the U.S. Government should avoid discussing the proposals of non-aligned countries for turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone or a nuclear free zone.

The report prepared and sanctioned by the White House is actually without precedent in the practice of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Never before was this institution as cynically open and obeisant in the role of a peddler for the military-industrial complex.

BEGLOV CONDEMNS NATO SUBSERVIENCE TO U.S.

PM261145 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 18 Mar 82 p 3

[Article by APN political observer Spartak Beglov written "specially for SELSKAYA ZHIZN" under the "International Notes" rubric: "The Pentagon's Tridents"]

[Text] NATO naval maneuvers are being held in the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico -- the West's largest collective "show of strength" in that region. They are being conducted under the Pentagon's leadership. And they will end with a marine landing at the U.S. Guantanamo base on Cuban territory. Meanwhile, this side of the Atlantic, the NATO group of countries had blocked the successful completion in Madrid of the meeting of the 35 European states party to the Helsinki Agreements. There is a direct link between these two superficially quite different events. They are united by the common line of threats, blackmail and confrontation imposed by Washington on the international community.

In the first case it is a question of a "crusade" against the Central American patriotic liberation movements. It is taking place when for the first time an opportunity has opened up for the peoples of this region to become masters of their own fate. In the second case it is an attempt to thwart the detente process and its continuation in the military sphere. The Pentagon is commanding punitive military operations against Cuba, Nicaragua and El Salvador. U.S. diplomacy is directing a "psychological war" in Europe. In both instances the U.S. Atlantic bloc partners are in a very unenviable position.

On the one hand, they are in the unseemly role of coparticipants in repressing an irreversible movement toward progress and independence. A number of Western countries' ruling parties belonging to the Socialist International, including the FRG's Social Democratic Party and the French Socialist Party, have spoken more than once of their recognition in principle of the justice of the cause of the struggling patriots of El Salvador and other Central American countries who are now in the sights of the U.S. policy or repression. But there are not two types of truth. Where should the real truth be sought in the Western European leaders' position: When they applaud the movement for independence and freedom or when they equip a military armada for a show of strength against that movement?

On the other hand, in slamming the door on military detente in Europe to please Washington, these leaders are hitting the foundations of their own security. The Americans' aim is a totally unrestricted arms race. Washington expects its partners to choose as their own guideline the record U.S. military budget -- a budget of nuclear mania and the mania of supremacy -- and that they will act in that spirit.

Britain was first to set an example. The Tory government has adopted the U.S. option of reequipping Britain's nuclear missile arsenal with the new Trident-2 weapon system. All its parameters indicate that this is a weapon for swapping strategic strikes in a "big" war.

"Why do we need such a suicidal and provocative weapon around our neck?" Millions of Britons are asking. Why is this ruinuous burden necessary for the impoverished British economy when the cost of the U.S.-invented Trident system has jumped to 10 billion pounds, that is, double the original estimates? "The wrong weapon, the wrong decision, the wrong time," Britain's THE GUARDIAN sums up gloomily but succintly. But do these three "wrongs" regarding the Trident not express with the same absolute precision the entire present policy of the United States and its obedient NATO as well?

The Socialist International delegation headed by Kalevi Sorsa which came to Moscow recently stated after meeting with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev that the Soviet proposals on radical nuclear weapons reductions, beginning in Europe, merit the closest attention. In his speech at the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev put forward specific new proposals on questions of curbing the arms race. The peace-loving public of the world, including in the West European countries, stress the great significance of the whole package of Soviet initiatives for the cause of consolidating peace and the people's security. However, instead of heeding these voices, a number of NATO capitals are rushing to help Washington pile up mountains of even more dangerous weapons.

During his recent visit to Moscow new Finnish President Mauno Koivisto spoke of the only reasonable alternative for West and East: using all possible means for returning to the detente process and maintaining dialogue between the great powers.

By playing up to the Washington administration's recklessness some NATO countries are assuming an increasing share of the responsibility for those misfortunes and anxieties which the policy of nuclear blackmail and export of counterrevolution entail for the peoples.

UK, U.S. COOPERATE IN CHEMICAL ARMS USE

LD271932 Moscow TASS in English 1908 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 27 Mar, TASS -- It has recently come to public knowledge that the Pentagon experts have produced a report recommending that nerve gas be deployed on the British Isles. The delivery means for these weapons mentioned in the report are U.S. Bombers F-111 based on British airfields, IZVESTIYA writes.

The Pentagon's criminal plans outrage the British, the article stresses.

Nevertheless, the British Army is expanding cooperation with the United States in this field and, moreover, training personnel in launching shells with poisonous agents. British troops are equipped with three types of nerve gases, two types of blood-poisoning gases, suffocating gas and also gases affecting vision. Their use is banned by the 1925 Geneva Protocol, signed, in particular, by a British representative. The generals, however, would not reckon either with international law or with elementary norms of humanism.

Britain along with the United States and Canada is taking part in the development of new types of chemical and biological weapons, IZVESTIYA points out. This research is being carried out in the laboratories of the secret complex at Porton Down.

The West's chemical rearmament, the newspaper concludes, is a reality rather than plans for the future. Last year a base of special U.S. troops was set up in the township of Macrihanish on the Scottish coast. According to the local press, they are instructed in the event of war to infiltrate the rear of the Warsaw Treaty armies and engage in sabotage, using poisons and agents of deadly diseases. "Crimes against humanity are in the making already today."

PRAVDA CITIES BULGARIAN MBFR SESSION DELEGATE

PM261527 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Mar 82 p 5

[Correspondent B. Orekhov report: "In Support of Draft Agreement"]

[Text] Vienna, 18 Mar -- The latest round of the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe is continuing. Today's session in the Hofburg, a jubilee session, the 300th, was addressed by Ambassador L. Shopóv, head of the Bulgarian delegation.

In his speech the Bulgarian representative supported the draft "Agreement on the Mutual Reduction of Armed Forces and Armaments and Related Measures in Central Europe at the First Stage" submitted by the GDR, Poland, the USSR and the CSSR. The draft, he said, takes into account the security interests of all countries taking part in the talks. The draft contains a special clause to the effect that USSR and U.S. ground forces reduced at the first stage will be withdrawn from Central Europe to the confines of their national borders together with their armaments and combat equipment.

The goals of stabilizing the military-political situation in Europe and building confidence between states are also served by the undertakings contained in the draft for both sides to prevent any increase, even on a temporary basis, in the collective ceilings of the armed forces remaining in Central Europe after the reductions have been effected.

Noting that the draft agreement is a good basis for elaborating a mutually acceptable agreement on practical measures to reduce the high concentration of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe, the leader of the Bulgarian delegation urged the Western participants to give a constructive reply to the socialist countries' initiatives.

CORRECTION TO STUDIO 9 ON DISARMAMENT PROBLEMS

The following correction is to the item entitled "Falin, Chervov Discuss Disarmament Problems," published in the 29 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page AA 1. On page AA 1, in the sourceline, substitute the phrase "Moscow Domestic Television Service" for the phrase "Moscow Domestic Service."

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA DESCRIBES DRUZHBA-82 EXERCISES

PM291403 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Mar 82 p 1

[Correspondent Lt Col V. Kiryazov report: "Precisely, Harmoniously, Enterprisingly; From the Region of the 'Druzhba-82' Exercises"]

[Excerpts] The din on the firing range goes on day and night. Reports of irreproachable operations by tank drivers, motorized riflemen and signal troops are reaching the command posts. And when we asked the leader of the Druzhba-82 exercises, General of Arms E. Molczyk, Polish deputy minister of national defense and deputy commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact states' Joint Armed Forces, who was the main hero of the exercises, his reply was:

"Our international brotherhood -- that is the main hero. The servicemen of the three fraternal armies are fulfilling their duty conscientiously. I would say that the soldiers of each country here are demonstrating the best national qualities of their people, while in their conduct and deeds we can see the unity and friendship of the peoples of the land of the socialist community. A sense of collectivism and mutual aid is developing. Each man is concerned for the overall result."

The leading detachments crushed the covering subunits and approached the "enemy's" main line of defense. Breaking into the position at a number of places, they set up conditions for bringing their main forces into battle.

The fighting continued even when dusk fell. Here the scouts headed by Senior Lieutenants A. Zakharov, A. Kuklev and A. Goltsov gave a good account of themselves.

The Soviet sappers under the leadership of Guards Maj A. Dzhey made lanes in the "enemy's" minefields for the advance of subunits of the GDR People's Army and Polish Army.

With the start of the attack, Polish servicemen were successful in rapidly and skillfully overcoming the artificial obstacles. The battalion under the command of Lt. F. Winiarski, operating in conjunction with Soviet subunits, seized the bridge across the river. The company under the command of Snr Lt N. Lepshin crossed the river. Close collaboration ensured success. The servicemen of the GDR People's Army and the Polish Army operated just as harmoniously in repelling the "enemy's" counterattack. Breaking through the defense, the attackers reached the water obstacle.

On the left wing of the attack the "enemy" used weapons of mass destruction. The Polish Army Armored Battalion commanded by Maj (S. Chepukha) was in the area under fire. The Soviet Army Chemical Troops servicemen commanded by Sr Lt Ye. Rudenko came to their assistance. Within a minimum period they had given special treatment to the battalion. Guards Lt Col V. Vostrukhin's subordinates refuelled the tanks and the Polish armored troops reentered the battle.

By noon on 19 March the attackers' main forces had reached a wide water obstacle. Helicopter pilots under the command of Lt Col Ye. Samsonkin set about landing a force to seize the bridgehead, with air cover from helicopter gunships.

The troop operations were observed by Army General W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers; GDR Minister of National Defense Army General H. Hoffmann; and Marshal of the Soviet Union V. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact states' Joint Armed Forces.

The most outstanding participants in the exercises were awarded the Polish Brotherhood in Arms medal and valuable gifts.

After the exercises a friendship meeting and troop parade were held.

PRAVDA ON NATO SESSION, NEAR EAST, LATIN AMERICA

PM291519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Mar 82 p 4

[Mai Podklyuchnikov "International Review"]

[Text] It is now particularly evident that the development of international relations has reached a fork in the road. In one direction the route ahead leads to lasting peace, international security and cooperation between states, irrespective of the social systems they belong to. In the other direction lies a further increase in the threat of war and extreme danger for all mankind.

The Soviet Union has a reliable compass at its disposal -- the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. The USSR, upholding peace and firmly rebuffing the forces of aggression, operates actively and with initiative. People on all continents are now talking about it's new "peace offensive." Tremendous significance is attached to the proposals which L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, put forward at the 17th Soviet Trade Union Congress. Now the attention of the whole world is focused on Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the Tashkent ceremony -- further irrefutable evidence that the Soviet Union seeks goodneighborly relations with all countries, in the West or the East.

Who Sows the Wind

How is the West responding to the Soviet Union's peace proposals, whose implementation would enable mankind to rid itself of the dangerous threat of war? In the past week a session of NATO's nuclear planning group has been held in the American city of Colorado Springs. Taking part were the defense ministers of 13 countries belonging to the North Atlantic bloc. The official NATO communique seeks to present a picture of the unanimity which allegedly characterized the sessions. In fact, however, judging from the way the Western mass media described the atmosphere in Colorado Springs, the impression of "harmony" is deceptive. Although the sessions were held in secret, journalists had sufficient indirect information to form an opinion about what was happening. They drew the conclusion that serious disagreements were revealed at the session on a number of military-political issues between the United States and Western Europe.

The main stumbling block for the West European countries of the North Atlantic bloc is still the question of the planned deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles on their territory. The broad public in these countries is becoming increasingly aware that the implementation of this plan would create the most serious danger to peace and to the West European peoples' future. In all the West European countries and even in the United States a mighty peace movement is gaining strength. Its scope cannot fail to be a headache to the North Atlantic bloc's military-political strategists. The Soviet Union's logical proposals, which are permeated with good will, give the peace movement new strength.

It is no accident, according to Britain's DAILY TELEGRAPH, that the NATO defense ministers showed a "lack of confidence" at their Colorado Springs meeting. "most of them feel concern" the newspaper reported, "over the possible emergence of some circumstance which could whip up the movement against nuclear arms in Europe and the increasingly strong protests in the United States." Ministers forced to fear their own peoples' indignation over dangerous U.S. designs -- this picture speaks for itself.

The Colorado Springs meeting showed that, to use the metaphorical expression of one West German newspaper, "the Atlantic Ocean is growing wider." It is clear from mass media reports that the United States and its West European allies are, to an increasing extent, pressing different "pedals." NATO's December 1979 decision was in two parts, as is known. One was the deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe. The other was further talks with the USSR on the basis of ratification of the SALT II treaty -- talks which, it was hoped in Western Europe, would make it possible to avoid the deployment of the missiles completely.

Now the United States, having prevented the SALT II treaty from coming into force, is pressing only the first "pedal"; and the West European allies are pressing the second. "West Europeans," the Washington POST writes, "would like the SALT talks to be resumed and regard them as a potential means of lessening tension." And the United States?

Washington, the same newspaper reported, "has refused to make clear commitments and has again palmed off the allies with vague 'assurances' that 'recommendations' are allegedly already in preparation concerning the resumption of talks and the future U.S. stance at the talks." That is certainly not saying much.

The press notes that the sessions devoted much time and attention to the new Soviet peace initiatives, and the United States brought great pressure to bear on its partners. Familiar methods on the whole: The United States twists its partners' arms, demanding that they push their own countries toward "limited" nuclear war. As a result, as is clear from the communique, the ministers rejected the Soviet initiative on freezing medium-range nuclear arms. They reaffirmed the notorious December NATO decision and supported Reagan's "zero option," whose implementation would mean unilateral disarmament by the USSR.

As American Senator E. Kennedy noted, the U.S. Government "has an arms policy, but no peace policy."

It is not surprising that in the face of such a policy the West European antiwar movement is continuing to grow. The New York TIMES wrote the other day: "West European governments are now privately warning Reagan that in the course of his June tour of the European Continent the President could meet with demonstrations protesting against him and against the NATO decision to deploy American cruise and Pershing II missiles in Western Europe."

Well, he who sows the wind....

A Powder Keg

After the conclusion of the Camp David accords Washington made considerable efforts to make the world public believe that through these accords peace in the Near East is reliably guaranteed. Sober political observers had a different opinion. They saw that Camp David did not resolve the fundamental problems, above all the problem of respect for the Palestinians' legitimate rights, including their right to create their own state. The U.S. aim is not so much to establish peace in that tormented region as to open up opportunities for establishing an American military presence there. The Near East situation remained explosive.

The true role of the Camp David accords is particularly evident at the moment. On the one hand American troops belonging to the so-called multinational forces have begun to arrive in the Sinai Peninsula. The American military presence there is becoming a fact. On the other hand the chief unresolved issue -- the Palestinian issue -- has provided a strong reminder of its existence. After long, fruitless talks on "administrative autonomy" for the Palestinians, Israel began actions in the occupied West Bank and Gaza territories which make it possible to say that it has set a course of annexation of those territories.

The world press, discussing the situation in the Israeli-occupied territories, is increasingly frequently using the term "a powder keg." What do they mean? This is how France's LE MONDE newspaper, for instance, describes the course of events: "The abolition of municipal elections in 1980, the disbandment of various mass organizations in the occupied territories, the attempt on the lives of the mayors of three Palestinian cities, one of whom was recently dismissed from his post while the other two were exiled -- all this reflects the Israeli authorities' desire to eliminate elected leaders and replace them with obedient collaborationists. The second phase of Begin's strategy will be to annex the occupied territories, as was done with east Jerusalem and the Syrian Golan Heights."

The population of the West Bank and Gaza have responded to the Israeli policy of tryanny, terror and violence with protest strikes and mass demonstrations. "After 15 years of despair and malice," Britain's THE GUARDIAN writes, "the Palestinian population of the West Bank are prepared to throw themselves in front of the rifles of Israeli soldiers' and settlers' guns."

As a result of the occupiers' actions, people have been killed and wounded. Many cities are surrounded by Israeli troops, and searches and arrests are taking place everywhere. According to Z.L. Terazi, PLO permanent observer at the United Nations, Israel is implementing a "policy of state terrorism" in the occupied lands.

The occupiers' cruel actions have caused natural indignation throughout the world. The American press clearly feels uncomfortable reporting them. Democratic circles in Israel itself are indignant. The parliamentary faction of the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality, headed by the Communist Party of Israel, demanded an expression of no confidence in the Begin government. The same proposal was made by other opposition parties and groups. The question was put to the vote in the Knesset, but it ended in a "tie" -- the parliamentarians' votes were equally divided. Although it was thus made obvious that there is no majority for the government in the Knesset, it decided to remain at the helm.

Anger and indignation at Israel's state terrorism are being expressed with great force at a UN Security Council session convened at the request of a group of Arab states. In essence the policy of Israel and its U.S. accomplice -- the Camp David policy -- was pilloried in the eyes of the world community. The session participants point out that Israel's course of annexing Arab lands and the campaign of crude tyranny and violence against the Palestinian people bar the path to the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Near East and create a threat to security throughout the region and elsewhere.

The world public expects the United Nations, and first and foremost the Security Council, to adopt measures to erect a reliable barrier in the way of further annexationist encroachments by the Israel authorities, ensure the speediest withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories and firmly protect the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

Behind the Talks About "Human Rights"

There is really no limit to Washington's pharisaism and hypocrisy when it is talking about the notorious "defense of human rights." Thus a number of Latin American dictatorial regimes have recently earned praise from President R. Reagan -- there has allegedly been an "improvement" in human rights there.

However, from time to time life mercilessly exposes Washington's hypocrisy. The latest example was provided by Guatemala -- a Central American country whose people are rising increasingly resolutely to struggle for their rights. The dictatorial regime established in Guatemala with Washington's help 28 years ago held its latest election farce, known as a "general election," on 7 March. The election took place at gunpoint. No more than 30 percent of voters took part. General A. Guevara "won," but that did not satisfy the Reagan administration. It considered it necessary to change the regime's face and make it look like "pluralist rule," with not only military leaders but also rightwing civilian leaders in power. And? Just over 2 weeks passed, and a military coup took place in Guatemala.

The putschists announced that the election results have been annulled. The press, particularly in Argentina, writes confidently that the U.S. State Department gave the "go-ahead" for the coup. The Guatemalan national revolutionary movement organization published a statement noting that the United States is behind the army ruling clique and ultraright parties in Guatemala which carried out the military coup. By means of the coup the Reagan administration is seeking to ensure more favorable conditions for expanding American military aid to Guatemala and implementing the plans nurtured by Washington for intervention in Central America.

That is how Washington's "champions of democracy" operate!

Today an election farce is being played out in another Central American county -- El Salvador. For more than 2 years, with Washington's support, a military-civilian junta has been in power there, dealing cruelly with the people's liberation movement. The number of patriots killed in that time is over 40,000. The figure includes many civilians -- women, children, old men. The junta is responsible for the annihilation of whole villages. It is carrying out genocide against its own people.

D. Hinton, U.S. ambassador in San Salvador, had good grounds for stating in his report that the human rights situation in that country is "steadily, substantially deteriorating." But that did not stop President R. Reagan from asserting that "the Salvadoran Government has done much to observe human rights." The junta receives tremendous, constantly increasing U.S. military and financial aid.

Even before the election the world public was not misled as to their nature. As France's LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE wrote recently, the aim of Washington's policy in El Salvador is to "use the election to conceal the junta's complete lack of a legal basis." Aptly put. Indeed, as objective observers testify, the conditions for a normal election process do not exist in the country. The junta has decided that voting will take place without registration of voters -- it is not hard to imagine what opportunities for falsification of results lie in that fact alone. Members of the Revolutionary Democratic Front and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front cannot appear at the polling booths -- for them, that would mean voluntarily putting themselves in the butchers' hands. "Observers" from other countries have been invited to the election. But the opportunities offered to these "observers" are indicated clearly enough by the fate of the four Dutch journalists killed by the junta's soldiers.

The true value of the "election" concocted by the junta is well known. Washington needs them to conceal the regime's crimes and justify increasingly broad U.S. interference in El Salvador's internal affairs.

But however hard American imperialism tries, it cannot stop the Latin American peoples' movement for national and social liberation.

COOPERATION AMONG NONALIGNED NATIONS URGED

LD172110 Moscow TASS in English 2035 GMT 17 Mar 82

["An Imperative Necessity-" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 17 Mar, TASS -- "The imperative need for strengthening their diversities is being realised today by most of the participants in the nonalignment movement regardless of their internal social system and political orientations," says IZVESTIYA today commenting on the results of the meeting of the coordinator countries of the nonalignment movement that has ended in Havana.

IZVESTIYA points out that the developing countries regard broadening the diversified cooperation as a "substantial factor of strengthening their economic self-reliance and resisting more effectively the expansion of transnational corporations which have access to all the political, diplomatic, military and financial means of the machinery of the state at their service."

"Both the meeting in Havana and other multilateral and bilateral meetings between the nonaligned countries are milestones in an important process which is gathering momentum from year to year," says IZVESTIYA. "These states are becoming increasingly convinced that their attempts to solve the problems of the economic relations with the Western powers through negotiations are a difficult undertaking which, perhaps, holds out no promise of success. Representatives of the young independent states consider that the time has come to organise a collective rebuff to the discriminatory system in the economic [words indistinct] to unite forces to somehow limit the sphere of activity of the imperialist and colonialist circles."

"As to the Soviet Union and all the countries of the socialist community, they have been and remain on the side of the developing nations in their just struggle. The many years of the economic and political relations between the socialist and developing countries are the best proof thereof," the newspaper stresses.

SHITIKOV ON EUROPEAN SECURITY CONFERENCE

LD300824 Moscow TASS in English 0810 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 30 Mar, TASS -- "The significance of the Brussels session of the international Committee for European Security and Cooperation is that the voice of common sense resounded at a moment when the militarists had brought about an obvious deterioration in the international

"situation," Aleksey Shitikov, the chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation, emphasized in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA (SOVIET RUSSIA) interview.

"All participants in the Brussels meeting without any exception, representing the peace-loving public of 22 countries of Europe and 12 international organizations, were united by the desire for lasting peace, Shitikov emphasized. The movement for an end to the arms race that has swept the European Continent irrefutably shows: Thoughtful people do not see a sane alternative to detente. This was the keynote of practically all speeches at the session."

"The participants in the session all agreed that the current situation in Europe, fraught as it is with serious political, economic and social consequences must not prevent the search for genuine security for all countries that have signed the Helsinki Final Act," Shitikov next said.

"The international Committee for European Security and Cooperation emphatically reaffirmed its allegiance to the process of talks."

"The process began with the signing of the Final Act must be continued," Shitikov stressed. "Another step along this road could have been the Madrid meeting were it not for the obstructionist position of the delegation of the United States and some of its NATO allies. The attempts to convert the Madrid forum into an arena of confrontation have retarded but by no means ruled out the possibility of taking positive decisions."

The participants in the Brussels session, Shitikov said in conclusion, all agreed in the appraisal of the latest peace initiatives contained in Leonid Brezhnev's speech at the 17th Congress of Trade Unions of the USSR. "They have made a big contribution to the talks in Geneva whose purpose is to rid Europe and hence, the whole world, of the danger of a nuclear holocaust. The good will and statesmanlike wisdom of the leaders of our country have been most distinctly revealed by the decision on the unilateral moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear arms in the European part of the USSR."

U.S. ACCUSED OF OBSTRUCTING MADRID MEETINGS

PM300751 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Mar 82 p 5

[G. Vasilyev report: "The Aim -- Security and Cooperation"]

[Text] "The stage of lost opportunities" -- that is how L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister and head of the Soviet delegation at the Madrid meeting of CSCE participants, described the stage of the meeting which has just ended, speaking at a press conference in Moscow yesterday.

The participants in the all-European forum in Madrid, he said, were faced with a draft final document which was submitted in December 1981 by the delegations of neutral and nonaligned countries -- a draft which was not perfect in every respect, but which formed quite a good basis for the positive completion of work. The Soviet Union's delegation went back to the Spanish capital in February with the firm intention of achieving positive results at the Madrid meeting. Together with the socialist countries' delegations, we called on all the participants to do constructive work and make the greatest possible efforts to create an atmosphere of businesslike cooperation at the meeting.

The favorable prerequisites for the completion of the meeting's work remained unfulfilled above all because of the obstructionist stance adopted by the United States and some of its NATO allies, whose ruling circles neglected the vital interests of security and cooperation in Europe for the sake of their own narrow class interests. They sought stubbornly to turn the Madrid forum into an arena for confrontation and to use it to interfere in other states' internal affairs and exert diktat and pressure on other countries. An unprecedented attempt was made to play out an unworthy anti-Polish and anti-Soviet show at that prestigious international conference and to turn the Madrid meeting into a farce whose scenario, based on "cold war" formulas already refuted by history,

was elaborated within the North Atlantic bloc. They ignored the real mandate of the Madrid meeting, namely questions of security and cooperation.

U.S. representatives, trying to create a crisis situation, sought above all to undermine faith in the all-European process, whip up the situation in Europe and thereby facilitate the implementation of sinister U.S. plans for Western Europe and its transformation into a launch pad for new American missiles. But the overt obstructionism of the American delegation's stance was by no means shared by all representatives of West European countries.

In drawing a line under the stage of the meeting which has ended, it may be noted that even in the conditions of deliberately imposed confrontation, a reasonable approach ultimately prevailed.

In the last week of work, despite the "conspiracy of silence" by delegations of NATO countries, there was an exchange of opinions on the draft final document and possible ways of continuing constructive work after the break, which will last until 9 November, were discussed.

The Soviet Union, the head of the Soviet delegation said, attaches great significance to preserving and developing an all-European dialogue and successfully concluding the Madrid meeting. As L.I. Brezhnev stated at the 17th USSR Trade Unions Congress, "...We advocate that the participants in the Madrid meeting, when they resume work, should finally get down to what the meeting was organized for -- questions of security and cooperation in Europe; and that the way should be cleared for the convocation of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, which our continent's peoples so urgently need."

NEW MARITIME SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS STATION

LD241018 Moscow TASS in English 0756 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 24 Mar, TASS -- Construction is under way near Odessa of a station for international maritime satellite communications, writes MN [MOSCOW NEWS] information. Ships either in the Atlantic or the Indian Ocean can communicate via satellites to the ground station and finally to subscribers elsewhere.

A few years ago, the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization adopted a convention on the international organization for maritime telecommunications by satellites, or inmarsat. It has a membership of 32 countries, including the USSR, the USA, Britain, Norway and Japan.

The Inmarsat has placed orders for the construction of six satellites which will facilitate land to satellite to ship links and otherwise. The satellites will be launched into a geostationary orbit at a height of 36 thousand kilometres in the equatorial plane.

The first satellite, Marex-A, has been manufactured by the European Space Agency. It was launched into orbit on January 31. The change of information between vessels out at sea and the mainland will be conducted by coastal satellite communications stations which will immediately inform search and rescue centres in case of an emergency. Timely sent weather and business information will save time at sea. Captains will know beforehand if the berths are free in port, and where it will be convenient to tranship the cargoes.

Three stations are ready for operations in Southbury and Santa Paula in the United States and Yamaguchi in Japan. 16 more stations are under construction. The USSR is building two stations -- one in Nakhodak and the other in Odessa.

IZVESTIYA ON U.S. PRESSURE OVER 'GAS PIPES' DEAL

LD291732 Moscow TASS in English 1643 GMT 29 Mar 82

["Disregarding Realities" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 29 Mar, TASS -- Washington is conducting an openly hegemonistic course with regard to its allies, IZVESTIYA writes today commenting on the United States' attempt to disrupt the "gas-pipes" deal that has been concluded between the USSR and a number of West European countries. High-placed representatives of the Washington administration tell their partners in NATO that they must give up participation in the "Yamal project" since the growth of the deliveries of natural gas from the USSR to Western Europe will allegedly increase to a dangerous level of dependence of a number of states on the Soviet Union.

In reality, the newspaper writes, it is absolutely obvious that the administration wishes to give the maximum assistance to U.S. corporations. To prove this, IZVESTIYA cites a statement of representatives of U.S. coal companies that the construction of the gas pipeline will lead to curbing the growth of export of U.S. coal to Western Europe. At a meeting in mid-February with coal tycoons, representatives of the U.S. administration made assurances that they will do everything to promote large-scale export of U.S. coal to Western Europe.

But what is good for the United States is not necessarily good for Western Europe, the newspaper writes. Political and business circles in Western Europe hold that the deliveries of natural gas from the USSR will help strengthen the energy base of a number of countries of diversifying sources of fuel. The "gas pipes" project is also advantageous for the reason that it provides to West European countries orders running into many millions which will make it possible to provide jobs for hundreds of thousands of people.

Besides that, it is realised in Western Europe that the USSR is a strong industrial power and that it is a futile occupation to try to impose conditions on it, the newspaper writes. The Soviet Union's economic and scientific potential, its natural resources will be playing an ever greater role in the international devision of labour to which the future belongs. Therefore, West European politicians have all grounds to declare that the policy of sanctions conducted by Washington is dangerous and pointless and seriously undermines the chances of cooperation between the United States and Europe, IZVESTIYA writes.

GRAIN EMBARGO SEEN AS UNPOPULAR WITH AMERICANS

LD300152 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Last week President Reagan addressed a group of newspaper editors with a speech that described America's current agricultural problems and mapped out a long-term policy with regard to U.S. agricultural exports. The President admitted that the American farmer had been dealt a heavy blow by the introduction of the 1980 embargo on grain deliveries to the Soviet Union. According to the American President, there is no way to predict the ultimate impact of the ill-conceived embargo because such actions continue to affect commercial structures over many years. Our observer Yuriy Georgiev has this to say in connection with Mr Reagan's speech:

The ill-conceived embargo that President Reagan referred to in his speech is now of course regarded widely as a classical example of a policy of brawn without brain, and the American President actually subscribed to this generally held evaluation of Carter's senseless decision to introduce in 1980 a partial embargo on grain deliveries to the Soviet Union as measure of punishment for Soviet action in Afghanistan.

It was hoped, of course, that the embargo would lead to a serious depletion of the Soviet Union's livestock and poultry, which this country presumably would be unable to feed as a result of the shortfall in the production of grain caused by poor weather conditions. Much to the annoyance of the White House, these events just didn't materialize.

While the Soviet Union lived through the U.S. embargo with only minimal inconveniences, President Carter's ill-conceived idea has cost the American economy a pretty penny. Speaking last week before newspaper editors, his successor discreetly kept most of the lack-luster statistics to himself, simply mentioning that billions of dollars had been lost in the wake of the embargo and that more than $2 billion had to be paid out of the taxpayers' pockets to soften its impact. Had the President been less discreet, he might as well have mentioned that 16 months of the embargo had cost the United States economy a total of $22 billion in the way of direct agricultural losses as well as losses sustained by related businesses, the federal government and private citizens. That data comes from the (Schnikter) Associates, Washington's prestigious economic consultants.

Among the more tangible consequences of the embargo, $11.4 billion was lost as a result of reduced grain production in the United States and the loss of more than 310,000 jobs. Such gloomy statistics, now widely recognized in Washington circles, must have gone down well with the local policymakers as testimony to the fallacy of economic blackmail of other countries.

Surely the present American leadership should be in a position now to draw the proper conclusions from the record of its economic sanctions applied worldwide, and specifically against the Soviet Union. Not so, at least such a conclusion does not appear from President Reagan's address. What does appear from his last week's speech is that the question of the embargo will be raised once again whenever America's national security is threatened. Well, that is supposed to conjure up in the people's minds a so-called Soviet threat, a gimmick which has proved quite useful in recent years in selling the American public the current brand of White House politics. Judging from the latest polls, however, President Reagan's hard sell has apparently reached its saturation point. And while the nation is still smarting from Carter's shortsighted embargo, it won't be just as easy for President Reagan to sell the American public on the necessity of more such economic sanctions, futile as they have been in the past.

GROWING U.S. ANTINUCLEAR MOVEMENT NOTED

Kozyakov Commentary

LD300146 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Now a commentary by news analyst Vladislav Kozyakov on the growing movement in the United States to freeze nuclear armaments. Here is what he writes:

There's never been anything like this over the past few decades. Never before have Americans come out so vigorously with antiwar demands. Some compare the current movement with the famous demonstrations demanding an end to the Pentagon's adventure in Vietnam, but then the protests were against the (?hard) and bloody war what was a local one. Now the United States public is protesting against a threat that can't be compared to any previous threat, for this is a threat hanging over all of humanity, and not least of all over the lives of the American people.

Last week assistant Democratic leader in the Senate, Alan Cranston, sent messages to President Reagan and the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Charles Percy, demanding a thorough investigation in the White House and in the Congress of the possible consequences for humanity of a nuclear conflict.

The senator also proposed to have hearings on the issue in the Senate and the House with United States scientists participating because, as the California Senator emphasized at a news conference, the issue concerns the possible annihilation of mankind in a nuclear war.

According to the Los Angeles TIMES, public opinion polls now show that more than 83 percent of the Americans are for the immediate conclusion of an agreement between the USSR and the United States on limiting strategic nuclear armaments. But the most significant feature of the current United States public actions against the nuclear arms race is that they are taking place against a background of an unprecedented militaristic campaign by the administration.

Let's recall how many official statements have been made lately in Washington about the mythical Soviet military threat -- allegations that America, you see, has no other wayout but to adopt a 5-year nuclear rearmament program that will cost the United States taxpayer more than $1.5 trillion. Let's also recall how the public believe that disarmment talks can begin, you see, only after a nuclear weapons build-up by the United States.

Judging by developments, such an approach by the Republican administration to the problems of ending the nuclear arms race is having the effect of a boomerang. The more the administration is trying to impose on Americans under all kinds of phoney pretexts a new round of the weapons race, the greater the alarm, indignation and protests it's causing among Americans. One of the supporters of a nuclear arms freeze, Republican Edward Markey, has emphasized that he just can't understand how an accelerated arms race can help to establish arms control. This view is no doubt shared by many Americans -- and not only Americans -- when they get acquainted with the position of the Reagan administration, which rejects the concrete and peace-loving Soviet proposals on nuclear disarmament.

Now let's recall that a year ago the Soviet Communist Party at its 26th congress came out with a peace program for 1980's, a program containing concrete proposals on ending the nuclear arms race and preventing nuclear war. Since then many other constructive Soviet proposals have been made developing the program further, and now it's up to the United States and its allies to reply to these proposals.

When projecting the peace program, Leonid Brezhnev proposed in particular setting up an authoritative international committee that would show the vital necessity of averting nuclear war. Leonid Brezhnev pointed out that there really is a military threat hanging over the United States and all other countries, but the source of that threat is not the Soviet Union,not a mythical Soviet military superiority, but the arms race which keeps tension high in the world. The Soviet President has emphasized that we in this country are ready to fight against that real and not imaginery threat; we are ready to do so hand in hand with the United States, with the European countries and indeed with all the countries of the world. To try to win in an arms race and hope for victory in a nuclear war is madness and a most dangerous one.

IZVESTIYA Report

PM291407 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 21 March in the Morning Edition publishes on page 6 a 3,000 article by special correspondent S. Kondrashov under the rubric "From an American Diary,": "Two Weeks Across the Ocean." Kondrishov describes meetings with various U.S. public figures and outlines the views they express on nuclear disarmement, and also cites at length information from Gallup polls over the years concerning U.S. public opinion on the disarmement issue. In particular, Kondrashov cites Senators Kennedy and Hatfield who support a resolution "calling on the United States and the USSR to reach agreement on a nuclear weapons freeze, and subsequent reduction." He also quotes remarks by George Kennan and describes a meeting with Daniel Ellsberg, "one of the initiators of America's antinuclear movement, who is actively strengthening ties with likeminded people in Western Europe."

U.S. BUDGET DEFICIT AROUSING DISCONTENT

PM291559 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Mar 82 p 5

[Viktor Linnik commentary: "Insatiable Appetites"]

[Text] The fiscal 1983 draft budget's planned appropriations to the Pentagon of the order of $263 billion are being subjected to increasing criticism in Congress. This was clear from the resolution submitted in the Senate by E. Kennedy and M. Hatfield which calls on the USSR and the United States to conclude an agreement on freezing the production, testing and deployment of nuclear weapons. About 140 members of Congress and over 80 public organizations and state legislatures have supported this resolution which has provoked White House displeasure. Congressman R. Dellums is holding special hearings in the House of Representatives on the consequences of building up the U.S. military budget. Public figures, politicians and representatives of scientific circles speaking during them mention the tremendous danger to the cause of peace of the administration's accelerated military preparations.

Such sentiments in the present atmosphere of militarist heat are a new feature in the American political landscape. It is noteworthy that the Pentagon -- the "fat sacred cow" of U.S. politics, in TIME magazine's description -- is increasingly often the object of interparty skirmishes. Last year, the White House's main initiatives were approved by Congress by and large unaltered. This extended "honeymoon" now seems to be coming to an end.

What is egging the legislators on to begin discussion of the "sacred cow's" ration? Fears for the U.S. economy's future are playing an important role here. The vast budget deficit of approximately $100 billion has been caused to a considerable extent by the growth of the Pentagon's appetite. And a budget deficit on such a scale destroys hopes of curbing inflating and ultimately of "improving" the economy. Furthermore, there are congressional elections this year, and the further social spending cuts contained in the draft budget look unattractive to voters' eyes against the backdrop of an increase of over 13 percent in military spending. So some legislators must put on a show of dissatisfaction even if only for appearances.

Criticism is also being engendered within the Capitol walls by the fact that actual spending on many weapons systems often prove higher than their planned cost. There is open talk in Congress now that the Pentagon's predicted spending of $1.5 trillion for the coming 5 years will be exceeded by $750 billion. How can you not begin to wonder about the "pit of debt" into which all of this may lead?

The rumblings beginning in the capital over the Pentagon's requirements are evidence that the arms race policy pursued by the present administration and causing increasing damage to the U.S. economy is arousing discontent within the country.

FUTURE SHUTTLES TO CARRY 'MILITARY CARGOES'

LD300138 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] The landing of the American space shuttle Columbia, scheduled for Monday, has been put off for 24 hours owing to high winds and poor visibility at the landing site. In the course of the flight several systems had malfunctioned and Columbia has lost about 40 of its ceramic tiles from its forward and aft parts.

The space shuttle project looms large in the plans of the Pentagon. Beginning with the next flight, in July, the shuttles are to carry secret military cargoes into space on a regular basis.

XINHUA COMMENTS NEGATIVELY ON BREZHNEV PROPOSAL

OW300400 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 29 Mar 82

[(Sevin) commentary: "Beijing Takes a Negative Attitude Toward Brezhnev's Proposal for the Improvement of Soviet-Chinese Relations"]

[Text] Beijing's propaganda media have commented on a proposal for the improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations put forward by Comrade Brezhnev in a speech in Tashkent. These comments indicate that Beijing has taken a negative attitude toward this proposal by Soviet leader Brezhnev. For example, a XINHUA commentary on the Soviet Union's principled position on this question has alleged that this is a manifestation of the Soviet Union's anti-China line. Soviet international affairs reporter (Sevin) comments as follows on the Beijing leaders' response to this proposal:

In his recent speech in Tashkent, Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, emphatically pointed out: The Soviet Union has never interfered in the internal life of the People's Republic of China. We have never supported in any form the so-called concept of two Chinas. There is no threat to the PRC from the Soviet Union. We have not had and do not have any territorial claims on the PRC.

Comrade Brezhnev said: The Soviet Union is ready at any moment to continue talks on existing border questions for the purpose of reaching mutually acceptable decisions. The Soviet Union is also ready to discuss the question of possible measures to strengthen mutual trust in the area of the Soviet-Chinese border.

The Soviet proposal is that talks be held for the purpose of improving Soviet-Chinese relations without any preconditions and on the basis of mutual respect for each other's interests, noninterference in each other's internal affairs and mutual benefit. As you can see, this stand taken by the Soviet Union is constructive and is aimed at eliminating enmity and estrangement between the Soviet Union and China.

The XINHUA allegation that the Soviet stand is a manifestation of its anti-China line only shows the Beijing leaders' attempt to ignore reality. The Chinese leadership's stand in this regard indicates that it fails to consider the ardent desire of the Chinese people to be friendly and to cooperate with the Soviet Union. Comrade Brezhnev's criticism of the Beijing leaders' policy of collusion with imperialists in the world arena which goes against the interests of socialism has angered XINHUA. The Beijing propaganda media's response to the Soviet stand on the question of Soviet-Chinese relations, however, once again proves the existence of such a collusion. Obviously Beijing's negative attitude contradicts the national interests of the Chinese people and only accords with the imperialists' global aims. In putting forward the proposal for the improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations, the Soviet Union holds that to improve Soviet-Chinese relations is in the interests of both sides.

RPP DENIES CHARGES OF VILIFYING OVERSEAS CHINESE

OW291231 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 28 Mar 82

[(Smychin) commentary]

[Text] An article published by Hong Kong's ZHANWANG [LOOK FORWARD] magazine in its January 1982 issue claims that this station has vilified overseas Chinese as being Beijing's fifth column and has tried to foment discord among overseas Chinese. Regarding this article, our station observer (Smychin) expresses his views today as follows in our weekly program "Beijing and the Overseas Chinese":

In the more than 10 years that I have worked with Radio Peace and Progress, I do not recall that the station has ever broadcast anything in its Mandarin service programs to vilify the overseas Chinese. The article's author fails to mention any specific program to substantiate his claim. Was the claim pure fabrication? Was he indeed unable to base his claim on facts?

It has never been our intention to sow discord between local residents and overseas Chinese residing in Southeast Asia. On the contrary, we have always said that all residents, local or otherwise, share common interests. We have always maintained that all the people of various nationalities residing in Southeast Asia hope for the economic progress of their countries of residence, and they oppose any encroachment on the sovereignty and independence of these countries. All residents in Southeast Asia want domestic and international stability and security. No person in this region regardless of nationality or family background wants to sympathize with the imperialists and their henchmen who try to incite tension and conflicts in their region.

Unfortunately the people holding the reins of China's foreign policy are doing their utmost to aggravate the situation in Southeast Asia. Did the large-scale aggression against Vietnam not bear out this fact? That invasion brought a major disaster to the overseas Chinese in Vietnam. Does the Beijing leaders' efforts to obstruct a peaceful political settlement to the Kampuchean question not bear out this fact? Does the Beijing leaders' support to terrorist groups in South and Southeast Asian countries not verify this fact?

If China stopped interfering in other nations' internal affairs and began implementing a policy of noninterference and cooperation, it could doubtlessly make other nations improve their attitude toward the overseas Chinese reising in their land. But the Beijing leaders refuse to consider this. To fulfill their own schemes, Beijing's leaders are ready to sacrifice others' interests, including that of the overseas Chinese with slogans of sham patriotism.

In our broadcasts we have always stressed the fact that Beijing has succeeded in deceiving only a handful of overseas Chinese, and that the vast majority of overseas Chinese have never supported China's policy.

Dear listeners, to verify this we wish to mention some of the programs we have broadcast so far this year. On 28 January and 11 February we criticized an appeal issued by Beijing to overseas Chinese in the ASEAN countries calling on them to invest their capital in China. We pointed out that for some important reasons the overseas Chinese showed no enthusiasm in responding to the call. On 21 January and 11 March we pointed out that overseas Chinese rejected the idea of returning to China to study or permanently settle in their motherland because all sorts of troubles would be awaiting them. On 4 March we exposed the Beijing leaders' efforts to obstruct the naturalization of overseas Chinese in their countries of residence.

We can see from the above that the claim made by the Hong Kong magazine ZHANWANG that Radio Peace and Progress has vilified overseas Chinese was totally ungrounded.

RADIO SERIES REVIEWS SOVIET-CHINESE RELATIONS

Russo-Chinese Friendship

OW260635 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Musin article: "Historical Contacts Between the Russian and Chinese People in the Past" -- first of series "Fragments in the History of Soviet-Chinese Relations"]

[Text] Listeners, in an attempt to distort the history of Soviet-Chinese relations, Chinese propaganda has either completely ignored or brazenly distorted the fact that the Soviet people and the Soviet nation shared a common destiny with the Chinese people in the Chinese revolution and that they had contributed to the founding of the PRC. For this reason, we now start a series of talks by Soviet sinologist Musin describing the important milestone in the history of Soviet-Chinese relations and the genuine internationalist policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Union toward China. Today's talk is entitled "Historical Contacts Between the Russian and Chinese People in the Past."

The friendship between the Soviet and Chinese people has a long and glorious history as they have been living as good neighbors for centuries. Some famous Russian sinologists such as (Bichurin), (Chabolov), (Khvachilichev) and (Sakharov) and noted geographer and scholar (Kozlov) devoted their entire lives to studying China's unique culture, history and economy, and introduced through their works the life of the Chinese people to the Russian people and others, thereby winning their respect for the Chinese people.

The Russian progressives denounced the foreign powers, including czarist Russia, for their plundering policies against China and sympathized with the Chinese people in their struggle for liberation. Lev Tolstoy, the great Russian writer, angrily condemned the foreign aggressors for starting the Opium War against China. Renowned Russian writer Goncharov indignantly described the savage acts of foreigners in China. The great national revolutionary Chernyshevskiy, who watched the progress of the revolutionary movement of the Taiping heavenly kingdom, warmly supported those taking part in this movement in an attempt to build China into a new nation. Ukrainian poet Shevchenko warmly sympathized with the Chinese people in their struggle for liberation. Like all other Russian progressives, the great Russian scientist Mendeleyev also believed that close Russo-Chinese relations would promote peaceful development and universal peace between the two countries. Proletarian writer Gorkiy also hoped for the founding of a free and strong China.

The Russian working class and its outstanding representative maintained a friendly attitude toward the Chinese people. Lenin watched the situation in China closely and voiced his views in keeping with the changing situation there. In an article published in OGONEK entitled "The Chinese War," Lenin angrily protested the imperialist power in suppressing the revolutionary movement by the Yihetuan. The Prague conference of the Russian Socialist Democratic Workers Party held in 1912 passed a special resolution drafted by Lenin. The resolution noted the worldwide significance of the Chinese revolutionary struggle and emphasized that the Russian proletariat earnestly wished the Chinese people success in their revolution.

Meanwhile the Chinese progressives also advocated friendly relations with our country. For example, in 1897 Yan Fu, editor of a Russian-language newspaper, wrote an article on Sino-Russian friendship in which he elaborated the necessity of strengthening Sino-Russian relations. Yan Fu's ideological basis was that: 1) of all foreign countries Russia was the first to establish diplomatic relations with China, 2) the two countries shared common borders, 3) the Russian people had been friendly with the Chinese people for the past 200 years.

The 1905-1907 Russian Revolution had a tremendous impact on the development of the situation in China. Under the influence of the Russian Revolution, the Chinese people started the movement against the imperialist Qing Dynasty and its foreign protectors. The movement eventually led to the great revolution in 1911. The Russian Revolution aroused the people's enthusiasm in China and the revolutionary idea spread daily among the Chinese people. New newspapers and new magazines had also spread progressive ideas among the Chinese people of all social strata thus bringing about an organized revolutionary movement. The Chinese intellectuals had begun to show interest in Russian culture and literature and popularized Russian literature championing freedom. In reminiscing about the youth in those days, the great Chinese writer Lu Xun wrote: The young people have realized that Russian literature is a teacher and friend to us because it depicts the aspiration of the oppressed people, their suffering and their struggle. How can we ignore the fact that the Russian czars imposed aggressive policies on China? From Russian literature we have learned a great truth -- that is, two classes exist in this world, the oppressors and the oppressed.

Of course this is a well-known fact that need not be mentioned again today. But it was a great discovery in those days in the past. It was just like the discovery of fire which enabled the primitive people to prepare hot food and to illuminate the dark night. According to Lenin, it was an event that awakened Asia.

Effect of 1917 Revolution

OW261311 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Musin commentary: "The Great October Socialist Revolution and China" -- second talk in series]

[Text] Chinese propaganda strives to distort the history of Sino-Soviet relations. It either keeps a complete silence on or rudely distorts the historical facts about the involvement of the Soviet people and government in the Chinese revolution and their contributions to its victory and to the founding of the People's Republic of China. Therefore, we are bradcasting a series of talks by Soviet Sinologist Musin to point out an important milestone in the history of Soviet-Chinese relations and the genuine internationalist policies pursued by the CPSU and the Soviet Government toward China. The following is the second talk entitled "The Great October Socialist Revolution and China."

Beijing historians and propagandists are belittling the historical significance to China of the great 1917 October Revolution. The factors of the October Revolution were only mentioned in passing in the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China" adopted at the 6th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. Beijing propaganda attempts to prevent the Chinese people from knowing about the pioneering role of the Great October Socialist Revolution that set the precedence for a proletarian people's liberation revolution. The victory of the great October Revolution was the victory of Marxism-Leninism. It ushered in a new epoch of transition from capitalism to socialism and communism in the history of mankind. The 4 May movement in China was caused by its influence. Progressive public opinion in China made due comments on the historical significance of the October Revolution.

On 27 May 1918 MINGUO RIBAO [REPUBLICAN DAILY], which was run by Sun Yat-sen's comrades-in-arms, published a message of greetings from Sun Yat-sen in Shanghai to the Soviet Government and Lenin. Sun expressed his hope that the revolutionary parties of China and the Soviet Union would unite as one and struggle together. The Chinese began the study of Marxism because they became more and more interested in the October Revolution and the founding of a Soviet regime in Russia. Marxist study had a strong influence on Chinese intellectuals, and some of them warmly publicized the October Revolution, socialism and facts about the Soviet Union. Li Dazhao, a leader of Chinese leftwing intellectuals and China's first Marxist, said in his 1918 article: Although bolshevism was initiated by the Russians, its spirit represents the spirit of all the awakening people of the 20th century.

The Soviet regime's foreign policy toward oriental countries and peoples was clearly expounded in the 3 December 1917 "Message to All Muslim Workers Throughout Russia and All Nationalities in the Orient." The message said that the Soviet people would establish relations with all other countries on equality, mutual respect and friendship.

Since its birth in the Great October Socialist Revolution under Lenin's leadership, the Soviet Union has adhered to this unprecedented foreign policy principle in dealing with the governments and people of all oppressed countries and all Soviet republics. In accordance with Lenin's principle, the Foreign Affairs and People's Committee of the RSFSR held talks with the Chinese diplomatic mission in Petrograd in November and December 1917. The Soviet Government suggested the abrogation of secret treaties and agreements signed between Russia and the Qing government, including the 1901 Peking Protocol, and all agreements concerning China signed between Russia and Japan from 1907 to 1916. It was unprecedented for a foreign government to abrogate the treaties imposed on semicolonial China by imperialist powers and the treaties signed behind China's back. The Soviet suggestion aroused the attention of the Peking government. However, it was a reactionary government that did not think the Soviet regime would last long. Moreover, it was subordinate to imperialist powers that rode roughshod in China. Therefore, the Peking government did not bother to respond to the friendly Soviet suggestion and even concealed it from the Chinese people.

However, in less than 2 years the Chinese people learned of the Soviet Government's abrogation of the secret treaties signed by czarist Russia. The Chinese people warmly welcomed the news and soon unfolded the movement to abrogate all disgraceful treaties signed between China and imperialist countries and to defend national sovereignty, which is the primary condition for national revolution.

Soviet Initiatives

OW280831 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Musin commentary: "New Principles Governing Relations With Countries in the East" -- third in series "Fragments in the History of Soviet-Chinese Relations"]

[Text] The appeal issued by the RSFR People's Committee to the Chinese people and the Chinese governments in both the south and the north in 1919 was of tremendous significance to the development of the Chinese people's struggle for national and social liberation. The appeal explained the Leninist principles concerning the foreign policy of the Soviet republics. The appeal said: The Soviet Union and the Soviet red army have crossed the Urals and entered the East after making incredible efforts for 2 years. We offer aid not only to our working people but also to the Chinese people.

The document added: The worker-peasant government declares that all secret treaties will be abolished. The czarist government once made use of these treaties to enslave the people in the East to bring about benefits for the Russian capitalists, landlords and generals. The Soviet Government reiterates its wish to hold talks with the Chinese Government on abolishing the series of secret treaties and agreements.

The central government under Duan Qirui did not disclose this appeal to the public for as long as 6 months. It was not until after March 1920 that the full text of the appeal was published, first in Shanghai papers and then in the Beijing and Tianjin press. As this important document was published, Chinese people across the country were moved by its many Chinese social organizations and activists separately sent cables to Moscow. In their cables, they expressed gratitude for the friendly policy of the Soviet Government and for dealing with China on an equal basis.

They also stated that the Chinese people were determined to strive for the establishment of friendly relations between China and the RSFSR. For example, representatives from 29 schools held a meeting in Beijing. In their resolution on reviewing and discussing the appeal issued by the RSFSR People's Committee they stressed that it would now be possible for China to have all unequal treaties abolished if the principle mentioned in the appeal was carried out. China would then have a foundation in international law for struggle to win liberation for the Chinese people from imperialist oppression.

The 1919 appeal played an outstanding role not only in spurring public personages and the masses in China to take more positive actions, but also in forcing the Beijing regime to establish contacts with the RSFSR People's Committee toward normalizing Soviet-Chinese relations.

In September 1920 a military and diplomatic delegation led by General (Zhang Shilin) arrived in Moscow. The delegation was sent by Duan Qirui to hold unofficial talks. The RSFSR People's Diplomatic Affairs Committee handed a note to (Zhang Shilin) in Moscow on 27 September 1920. The note contained a brief plan for a Soviet-Chinese treaty proposed by the Soviet Government. In this note, the principles contained in the 1919 Soviet appeal were restated and expounded in greater detail.

Before the departure of the (Zhang Shilin) delegation, the Soviet authorities took some political and diplomatic action regarding China. But (Zhang Shilin) failed to carry out his mission. One of the reasons was the change of government in Beijing. The Duan Qirui government was overthrown in July 1920 and was taken over by an alliance of warlords with Wu Peifu holding the most power since he had the support of Britain and the United States. Britain, the United States and France took political steps demanding that (Zhang Shilin) be recalled from Moscow.

Prior to his departure for home on 2 November 1920, (Zhang Shilin) was received by Lenin. He was denounced and attacked by his opponents in Beijing and their foreign masters. Nevertheless, the Soviet-Chinese talks were resumed 4 years later.

Today's history writers in Beijing do not regard the above two Soviet documents as of any significance. In fact, these documents paved the way for initial talks with China, and the talks came to an end only when the two countries established relations in 1924. For their own benefit, today's history writers in Beijing outrageously distort the Soviet appeal of 24 July 1919 and the note of 27 September 1920.

In its interpretation of the two documents, China's official propaganda says without any foundation that the then Soviet Government apparently included the boundary treaty between czarist Russia and China in those treaties that were to be declared ineffective. Those people in Beijing who are hostile to friendly relations with the Soviet Union make this false interpretation to justify their absurd nationalist claims to the Soviet Union. There is nothing to say about the illegitimacy and hostility concerning these claims.

As everybody knows, the issue concerning the change of boundaries was not mentioned in the original copies of the appeal and the note because this problem did not exist at all. There was nothing unfair concerning the delineation of the boundaries. Therefore, conditions for the normalization of relations between the two countries should not include demands for eliminating some unfairness that does not exist at all. As for the unequal treaties -- or to be more correct, the secret treaties -- the names of all these treaties and agreements were listed in the appeal issued by the people's committee, and the Soviet Government wanted to hold talks concerning them. In fact, the Maoist history writers have been caught redhanded in their act of fabricating history.

WEINBERGER HOLDING TALKS WITH SEOUL AUTHORITIES

SK300034 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] According to news agency reports, U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger, currently on a visit to South Korea, is discussing with the Seoul regime issues such as modernization of the armed forces of the Seoul regime and (?military) cooperation. He will visit units of the U.S. forces as well as the South Korean units which are participating in the two countries' joint maneuvers.

At a conference held in Tokyo, he asked Japan to increase military spending. According to a (?UPI) report, he warned that unless Japan increases its military spending the United States will bring (?economic) pressure to bear.

USSR-DPRK ECONOMIC, CULTURAL COOPERATION GROWING

PRAVDA Dispatch

PM291007 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Mar 82 p 4

[Correspondent V. Razuvayev dispatch: "Developing Cooperation"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Mar -- Yet another power unit -- the 14th -- with a unit capacity of 100 megawatts was commissioned recently at the Pukchong thermal power station. This thermal power station is the largest in People's Korea. It was built and is currently being expanded with technical help from the USSR.

It is worthy of note that the new power unit has been commissioned on the eve of the 33d anniversary of the Agreement on Economic and Cultural Cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK, which is celebrated on 17 March. This agreement was a milestone in the development of mutually advantageous cooperation between our countries.

Some 60 major industrial enterprises have been built in the DPRK with the Soviet Union's assistance. More than 10 other industrial installations, including the cold rolling shop at the Kimcheak metallurgical plant, the district heating and power plant in the city of Chongjin and the aluminum plant in Pukchong, are being built on the basis of a number of agreements with help from the USSR.

Trade ties between our countries are of great significance. The USSR accounts for one-third of the DPRK's entire foreign trade turnover. The Soviet Union supplies sets of equipment for various sectors of industry, agricultural machinery, oil, coke and coking coal and cotton. In turn, ferrous and nonferrous metals, cement, magnesite clinker, machine tools and consumer goods are imported from the DPRK.

The cooperation between the Soviet Union and People's Korea in the sphere of the economy and culture is equal and mutually advantageous. It promotes the fulfillment of the two countries' national economic plans and is in keeping with the interests of socialism and the strengthening of international security.

Kimchaek Metallurgy Plant

PM291341 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 17 March carries on page 4 a 750-word I. Lebedyev Pyongyang-Moscow report entitled "The Heart of Chongjin." The article, under the rubric "From the Socialist Countries," recounts the post-1945 development of a Chongjin metallurgy plant as seen by plant engineer (Tsoy Khen-gi) before continuing as follows:

"The Kimchaek metallurgy plant is a dynamically developing enterprise equipped with the most modern equipment stamped 'made in the USSR.' And this is no coincidence. The Soviet Union, loyal to the Agreement on Economic and Cultural Cooperation between our countries, whose 33d anniversary is being marked today, is helping the Korean friends to confidently develop their economy.

"We are glad," Comrade (Tsoy Khen-gi) says, "that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries are developing successfully. This is also very clear from the example of our plant where a large group of experts from the USSR are working."

Cultural Exchange Plan

PM291433 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Strengthening Ties"]

[Text] A plan for cultural exchange between the USSR and the DPRK for 1982-1983 was signed in Moscow on 22 March by I.N. Zemskov, USSR deputy foreign minister, and Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the Soviet Union.

MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S ARMY ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED

Ustinov Message

PM291305 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] To the Mongolian defense minister, Comrade Col Gen J. Abhia.

Esteemed comrade minister!

On behalf of the USSR Amred Forces and on my own account, I cordially congratulate you and all Mongolian servicemen on the 61st anniversary of the Mongolian People's Army.

The Mongolian People's Army has traveled a glorious path in fraternal combat collaboration with the Soviet Armed Forces. Personnel of the Mongolian People's Army are rightly proud of the successes achieved in combat and political training, in improving their military skill and in strengthening their motherland's defense capability.

We note with satisfaction that the achievements of the Soviet and Mongolian peoples and the growth in our armies' might will continue to reliably serve the great goal of safeguarding peace, strengthening socialism's positions and curbing the forces which seek dangerous military adventures.

I wish you, comrade minister, and all servicemen in the Mongolian People's Army further successes in military labor and in implementing the decisions outlined by the 18th MPRP Congress.

With communist greetings,

[Signed] D. Ustinov, marshal of the Soviet Union and USSR defense minister.

Embassy Reception

PM290843 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Mar 82 p 3

[Text] Maj Gen S. Gangaaniam, army and air force attache at the Mongolian Embassy in the USSR, held a reception on 17 March to mark the 61st anniversary of the Mongolian People's Army.

The reception was attended by Army General A.T. Altunin, USSR deputy defense minister; Adm A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy's Main Political Directorate; generals, admirals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces; war veterans; USSR pilot-cosmonauts and members of the public.

D. Gotob, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR, was present.

Among the guests were the army, navy and air force attaches from the embassies of a number of foreign states in the Soviet Union.

INDIRA GANDHI, SHEVARDNADZE HOLD NEW DELHI TALKS

LD291618 Moscow TASS in English 1556 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] New Delhi, 29 Mar, TASS -- Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi today received alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia Eduard Shevardnadze now staying here.

On behalf of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, Eduard Shevardnadze conveyed to the Indian prime minister the warmest of wishes of successes to the Indian people in the construction of a strong, independent and flourishing India.

During the conversation the sides exchanged opinions on the ways of further development of all-round, friendly cooperation between India and the Soviet Union which has become a firm historical tradition in the relations of the peoples of the two countries. It was stressed that Indian-Soviet friendship is developing dynamically and is an important factor of the strengthening of peace, security and stability in Asia and all over the world.

It was also pointed out that as a result of the development of Soviet-Indian relations on the basis of equality and respect, mutual confidence between the two countries and their leaders is strengthening, which in itself is a great invaluable asset nowadays. All this enables the Soviet Union and India to interact successfully on the international arena in the development of peaceful cooperation among nations.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi asked Eduard Shevardnadze to convey most cordial wishes of success in the construction of a new happy life to the entire Soviet people and to Leonid Brezhnev personally.

The meeting passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Ambassador of the Soviet Union in India Yuliy Vorontsov was present during the conversation.

SOVIET OFFICIAL EXPOUNDS ON PAKISTAN RELATIONS

GF291938 Karachi NAWA-I-WAQT in Urdu 26 Mar 82 p 1

[NAWA-I-WAQT interview with Soviet Deputy Ambassador Vladimir G. Belyayev in Lahore on 25 March 1982]

[Text] The Soviet deputy [title as published] ambassador in Pakistan, Vladimir G. Belyayev, has claimed that his government has put no pressure on Pakistan to accept the Karmal administration in Afghanistan. Nor has it threatened to stop Soviet aid to the Karachi steel mill and Guddu power plant project.

The Soviet diplomat, in an interview with a NAWA-I-WAQT correspondent, today said the Western news media are deliberately publishing such false rumors to stir up Pakistani sentiments against the Soviet Union. He explained that the Soviet Union never uses economic sanctions to achieve its political objectives.

It may be recalled that the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, an English-language weekly published in Hong Kong, reported in its latest issue that the Soviet Union has threatened Pakistan that if it does not change its attitude toward the Karmal administration the Soviet Union will stop its aid to the Karachi steel mill and the Guddu power plant projects. And, if Pakistan quits opposing the puppet regime [Karmal regime] there will be a considerable increase in Soviet economic aid to Pakistan. According to Mr Belyayev, the best solution to the Afghanistan issue would be for Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran to hold direct talks, which should stress (according to Belyayev) a cessation of outside intereference in Afghanistan.

The Soviet diplomat also explained that the recent visit by a high-ranking Soviet military delegation led by Marshal Ustinov to India was not intended to strain relations between Pakistan and India. He added that the Soviet Union has no aggressive designs on Pakistan.

Mr Belyayev, in reply to a question, said that Soviet-Pakistan relations are based on neighborliness, that the Soviet people have warm feelings for Pakistan, and that there is full cooperation between the two countries in science, economics and sports. Referring to the report by the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, Mr Belyayev expressed regret that the Pakestani press is using baseless rumors introduced by Western news media. He claimed that the Soviet Union never uses economic aid as a weapon to gain political objectives. He said the Soviet Union provides aid to developing countries of the Third World for mutual benefit without political strings attached. He said Soviet aid to Pakistan is the best example of Soviet policy on this matter. He further said no country in the world has provided as much aid as the Soviet Union has to the Pakistanis' Karachi steel mill and the Guddu power plant projects. The Soviet Union is making all efforts to meet its commitments on these projects. He said Pakistanis have admitted the zeal and fervor with which the Soviet experts and engineers are working on these projects, and that President Ziaul Haq himself had admitted this on several occasions.

He said the Pakistan steel mill [Karachi steel mill] will produce hundreds of thousands of tons of cast iron, coke, and rolled steel annually, as well as 1.1 million tons of iron. Furthermore, when this plant is working at full capacity, it will provide work for 50,000 workers.

As for a political solution to the Afghanistan problem, Mr Belyayev said that the best way to resolve this issue is to approach it realistically and that the parties should have direct talks. The Afghan Government proposed such talks with Iran and Pakistan on 24 August last year and the Soviet Union supported the proposal for a cessation of outside interference in Afghanistan. He said the sooner this matter is resolved the better, for the Afghan refugees will be able to return to their homes.

In reply to a question about Soviet pressure on Pakistan, the Soviet envoy, using diplomatic language, said the Soviet position is well known to Pakistan. When asked what he meant by the term "outside interference," he avoided a direct reply and said: "Brother, I am a diplomat and cannot say any more than that. Just think about it."

AFGHAN LEADER: READY FOR TALKS WITH PAKISTAN

PM291455 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] TASS -- The DRA is ready to hold constructive talks on seeking peaceful ways of resolving the existing political problems with Pakistan and any other country in that region. This was stated in an interview for British television by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council. He was sharply critical of the slanderous campaign launched against Afghanistan by Washington and pointed out that U.S. imperialism is hindering the holding of such talks by all means, TASS reports.

AFGHAN 'BANDITS' DISTURB PAKISTANI TRIBES

LD291004 Moscow TASS in English 0911 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Kabul, 29 Mar, TASS -- There are killed and wounded as a result of a skirmish between gangs of Afghan counterrevolutionaries near the settlement of Achina, not far from Peshawar. Fighting broke out as a result of a conflict over the distribution of funds supplied to bandits by imperialist forces.

Armed skirmishes between those who fled Afghanistan, fearing the April Revolution and the wrath of the working people of the young republic, are a source of anger and indignation among the population of the north western province of Pakistan.

According to reports reaching Kabul, the Pushtun tribe of Pushtukhari residing in the vicinity of Achina, demanded the dismantling of bandits' camps in the region of Peshawar. The elders of the tribe stressed that the presence of bandits and mercenaries posed a serious threat to security in that region of Pakistan.

This is not the first time when Pushtun tribes inhabiting the north western province of Pakistan raise their voice in protest against the sinister doings of counter-revolutionary gangs. In recent months the bandits, undergoing training at specialised camps under the guidance of U.S. and Chinese instructors, attacked individual clans of the Pushtun tribe of Momands as well as the Afridi tribe. The bandits breeched customs and traditions of Pushtun tribes and made an attempt to force their way to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan through the region where the Afridi tribe lives. Earlier the tribe had announced that they did not want to take part in the undeclared war against Afghanistan.

PRAVDA REPORTS AFGHAN FATHERLAND FRONT APPEAL

PM291555 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Mar 82 p 4

[Text] Kabul, 21 Mar, (TASS) -- The BAKHTAR agency has published the text of the appeal by the DRA National Fatherland Front to the people of the country on the occasion of the Afghan new year. It says:

Dear fellow countrymen:

The DRA National Fatherland Front, a social and political organization, expressing the interests of all classes and section of Afghan society -- heartily congratulates you on the new year of 1361 and wishes you all good health, happiness and prosperity in the new year.

Dear brothers and sisters: Recently a PDPA national conference was held. It adopted a program of action for the PDPA, which defined future paths for the development of our motherland toward progress. The National Fatherland Front welcomes the results of the conference and sees the program adopted by it as its own, on the basis of which all its future activity will be built.

The National Fatherland Front supports the party's program because the party has deep roots connecting it with the masses. It expresses the interests of the working people and all nationalities in Afghanistan and it is struggling resolutely to overcome the grim legacy of the past and to eliminate poverty and the lack of rights. The party is exerting every effort to guarantee the people of Afghanistan free independent development, equality for all citizens regardless of the nationality to which they belong, an improvement in the well-being of the Afghan people and a strengthening of the socioeconomic bases while preserving existing traditons and freedom of religion. For this reason the National Fatherland Front appeals to the Afghan people to actively support the action program adopted by the party and to devote all their strength to its successful implementation.

Dear fellow countrymen: The revolutionary process in our country continues to gather strength. The ideals of the April revolution are gaining increasing support among broad sections of our people. Support is growing for the just struggle of the Afghan people form progressive and democratic forces throughout the world too.

However, what our party and the revolutionary authorities are doing in the interests of the Afghan people is clearly not to the liking of the U.S. imperialists, Beijing hegemonists and regional reaction, which continue to wage an undeclared war against our country.

Recently U.S. imperialist circles have been intensifying tension and escalating counter-revolution in and around Afghanistan. This is evidenced by the anti-Afghan campaign mounted in the West on the initiative of Reagan's U.S. administration, which we regard as new overt and unprecedented interference in the internal affairs of revolutionary, independent Afghanistan. By this propaganda ballyhoo, lies and misinformation, international imperialism headed by the United States is trying on the one hand to do everything possible to slander and discredit the gains of the Afghan people and on the other to provide support for the Afghan counterrevolutionary forces which are being organized and armed by the Western powers and China.

There are many examples of U.S. interference in the internal affairs of other states. Using the dirtiest methods and pressure, the Reagan administration is trying to create obstacles to Libya's pursuit of an anti-imperialist policy and to foist upon that country a course which suits the United States. The policy of pressuring and intimidating Angola, Cuba, Nicaragua and El Salvador meets with the most resolute condemnation at all international forums.

The U.S. imperialists and their Chinese minions have turned Pakistani territory into a base for Afghan counterrevolution. Dozens of training camps, centers and points function there. Gangs of assassins and plunderers are trained there by U.S. and Chinese instructors and then infiltrated into Afghanistan. The imperialists and hegemonists supply these bandits with the most up-to-date weapons. U.S. CIA agents also operate actively from Pakistani territory, acting as advisers on organizing and carrying out subversion and propaganda sabotage against the DRA. The bandit groups, infiltrated into DRA territory, try by force of arms, subversion and terror to prevent the Afghan people from becoming masters of their own destiny, from building a new life and freely making use of the fruits of their labor. The targets of attacks by the bandits infiltrated from abroad by Washington and Beijing have been industrial enterprises and highways, electric lines, agricultural plantations, schools and hospitals and public buildings, including Muslim shrines -- that is, the things that are national property and belong to you. We have proof that the counterrevolutionaries operating on DRA territory use chemical weapons of U.S. manufacture to commit their criminal acts againsat our people. Examples of these weapons, other material proof and documentary evidence of the counterrevolutionary gangs, crimes and atrocities and instances of outside interference in the internal affairs of the DRA have already been presented to the Afghan public.

Not for the first time, our enemies are focusing the attention of the Western press on the so-called "Afghan question," artifically created by them, and are including it on the agenda of various international forums. By falsehood and deception they have artificially created the so-called problem of the "Afghan refugees." The enemies of the April revolution are doing everything to set us against our brothers, who for various reasons have found themselves outside their motherland's boundaries and whom the forces of imperialism, hegemonism and reaction are doing their utmost by means of intimidation and threats to involve in a fratricidal war and to exploit for their own ends.

However, neither plots, intrigues nor falsehoods of the propaganda machines of U.S. imperialism, its Western allies and their minions, the Beijing hegemonists, nor the creation of camps for training Afghan counterrevolutionary elements on Pakistan's territory, which has become a stronghold of aggression and military interference by international imperialism against our country, will divert the people of independent Afghanistan from pursuing a policy of nonalignment, from their chosen course.

We call once again on those of our fellow countrymen who, through thoughtlessness or as a result of hostile imperialist propaganda, find themselves in the camp of counterrevolution, brandishing arms against their own people, to cease the fratricidal struggle, to lay down their arms voluntarily and give themselves up to the organs of power. The government with a high sense of responsibility reaffirms its earlier promise that it will grant them full amnesty and guarantee them equal rights with other citizens of democratic Afghanistan.

Revolutionary Afghanistan guarantees you respect for personal dignity, protection of interests, inviolability of personal property and assistance in setting up in productive work [nalazhivaniye khozyaystvo]. Tens of thousands of Afghans, following this appeal, have already returned to their native homes and are engaged in peaceful labor.

Dear fellow countrymen: We need peace both within the country and in the region in order to build a new and flourishing Afghanistan. For this reason all our thoughts are now turned toward peace, toward establishing normal relations with other countries, especially neighboring ones. For this reason we remind our neighbor states -- Pakistan and Iran -- once again of the DRA Government's 24 August 1981 statement which contains an invitation to begin a dialogue with the DRA for the purposes of preparing talks leading to a resolution of existing problems, a political settlement, the establishment of good-neighborly relations and a radical improvement of the situation in the region.

We hope that the Governments of Pakistan and Iran will respond to our good will appeal.

The National Fatherland Front once again calls on all fellow countrymen -- workers, peasants, artisans, tradesmen, the intelligentsia, the nomads, representatives of all nationalities and tribes and all sections of the population to support the action program adopted by the party conference to rally more closely around the party and government and, under their leadership, to take an active part in implementing the goals and tasks of the April revolution.

The National Fatherland Front also calls on its dear fellow countrymen to strengthen the unity of their ranks in the face of the intrigues of international imperialism, Beijing hegemonism and reaction, to stand together with the defenders of the revolution and devote all their efforts to the struggle against foreign aggression and internal counterrevolution.

Long live free, independent Afghanistan

We will triumph!

NOVOYE VREMYA SCORES ICA PHOTOS OF AFGHANISTAN

LD181902 Moscow TASS in English 1745 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 18 Mar, TASS -- Afghanistan's revolutionary turn from backwardness to all-round progress caused fierce resistance of the reactionary forces. This is how the Soviet weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] explains the publishing of a photo album entitled "Afghanistan: The Struggle for Freedom," which is circulated by the U.S. department of foreign policy propaganda, the Agency for International Communication.

Pointing out that the agency's Director Charles Wick is the author of the anti-Soviet propaganda campaign under the pretentious name "Truth," the weekly says that real truth has nothing to do with the truth as Wick sees it.

In its issue for March 19, the NEW TIMES specifically writes: "The authors of the album do not deal with the Afghan people waging the struggle under the banner of the April Revolution for the liberation from the shackles of feudalism and imperialism, for ridding of the chains of ignorance and poverty.

They distort all notions and therefore they described as "fighters for freedom" those who get into Afghanistan along highland paths mostly from the Pakistan territory or, hiding in Afghanistan, get out of their lairs at night in order to set fire and stage explosions, to plunder and kill people.

U.S. propagandists described these thugs and bandits as "victims" and "resistance heroes," the weekly goes on. The Soviet Union's allround assistance to democratic Afghanistan at the request of its government, the assitance that has been rendered at a time when the enemy aggression called into question the gains of the April Revolution and the very existence of the independent non-aligned Afghan state, is slanderously described as "occupation."

The authors of the album cite numerous anonymous witnesses who say absurdities about "horrors" of the life in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, hoping to mislead gullible readers.

In this connection the NEW TIMES writes that even if the inventions of the liars from the Agency for International Communication were only partially true, how would the country live, how would it develop industrial production and agricultural production? (In the concluding Afghan year the industrial output rose by 1.5 percent and the agricultural output by three odd percent.) The Jangalak auto repair works and the plant of fertilizers in Mazar-e Sharif function successfully; gas fields in Juzjan and coal pits near Herat are increasing their output; reconstruction has been carried out at the Kabul house-building complex without its stoppage. The capacity of the complex was increased by over 100 percent.

Oranges and olives are being grown at plantations irrigated by Jelalabad Canal. The harvest larger than last year's was grown at peasant fields, by agricultural cooperatives. The land reform is being implemented in the interests of the bulk of peasants and nomads. The wages of factory and office workers of the state sector have been increased considerably, by 26-50 percent. A ramified system of literacy courses is functioning. More than half a million Afghans are learning there how to read and write.

The development, renovation of revolutionary Afghanistan is the real truth about the life of the Afghan people, the NEW TIMES stresses.

NEW BANGLADESH PRESIDENT TAKES OATH OF OFFICE

LD27142 Moscow TASS in English 1309 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] New Delhi, 27 Mar, TASS -- The PTI news agency reports that a new president of Bangladesh, Abdul Fazal Mohammad Ahsanuddin Chowdhury was sworn in in Dacca today. He was appointed to the post by Lieutenant-General Hoseyn Mohammad Ershad, the chief martial law administrator of Bangladesh. The president will have limited powers and will act in accordance with the instructions of the chief martial law administrator.

The new president is 68 years old. Earlier he held the post of the chief justice of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh.

As the PTI news agency reports, the setting up of a Consultative Council, which will assist Hoseyn Mohammad Ershad in the administration of the country, is going on. Six representatives of the military, among them the chiefs of staff of the navy and air force, have already been included in the council.

H.M. Ershad said at the press conference for foreign journalists in Dacca that elections in Bangladesh will be held "within the next two years."

GORBACHEV PRESENTS AWARDS TO VIETNAMESE LEADERS

LD300640 Moscow TASS in English 0634 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, 30 Mar, TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today presented the Order of Lenin to Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Truong Tinh, chairman of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The highest distinction of the Soviet Union marks the services of the Vietnamese leaders in the revolutionary movement, their great contribution to the strengthening of the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the USSR and the SRV.

RADIO HAILS VCP CONGRESS, USSR-SRV FRIENDSHIP

OW291341 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1300 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Unattributed commentary: "International Fraternity Among Communists"]

[Excerpt] The Soviet people have been closely following the Fifth Congress of the glorious Vietnam Communist Party [VCP], which is being held in Hanoi. Soviet communists and the Soviet laboring people share with the Vietnamese communists their confidence as manifested in the political report presented by Comrade Le Duan at the congress, which says: This congress will be a new landmark in the arduous, protracted struggle marked by many victories in the VCP's undertaking to win back national independence and build socialism.

It is true that the 5 years that followed the Fourth VCP Congress have gone into the history of the Vietnamese people and the world revolution as a period of glorious victories for the Vietnamese revolution. One of the reasons for these victories, as Comrade Le Duan stressed from the congress rostrum, is the vigorous leadership of the VCP, which was founded and forged by President Ho Chi Minh and is boundlessly loyal to Marixism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The solemn ceremony laying the cornerstone for the construction of the monument to Lenin in Hanoi which took place before the convening of the congress assumes a profound symbolic significance. The monument will be built in the center of the Vietnamese capital near the historic Ba Dinh Square where president Ho Chi Minh read Vietnam's declaration of independence in September 1945.

Speaking at the solemn ceremony, Comrade Gorbachev, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and head of the CPSU delegation to the VCP congress, stressed: The Soviet people see in this action the Vietnamese people's deep respect and love for the leader of the world proletariat, for the man whose name and ideal is closely linked to the revolutionary struggle and national liberation of people of the 20th century.

Comrade Gorbachev stressed: Past events have proved the correctness of the Leninist doctrine because basically the history and class struggle of the people of the world have developed according to Lenin's predictions. And one of these examples is Vietnam's unswerving line in socialist construction carried out under the leadership of the party of Vietnamese Communists.

Comrade Gorbachev continued: The Soviet people are fully aware that Vietnam is a firm, trusted link in the socialist community, that Vietnam is making an important contribution to the peoples' struggle for peace, national independence and social progress and to the struggle against all reactionary imperialist and hegemonistic forces.

Taking pride in the CPSU and the Soviet state, Soviet communists and the Soviet people as a whole warmly welcome Comrade Le Duan's statement at the VCP congress that Vietnam's victories are inseparable from its all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and from the Soviet people's positive assistance. Comrade Le Duan stressed: As Vietnam's most powerful and trusted ally, the Soviet Union resolutely sides with our people. It provides generous and timely assistance to meet our requirements in consolidating our capabilities for national defense and for safeguarding our fatherland. It has provided our economy with materials, machines and commodities that we mostly need in production and for the people's livelihood, and has helped us build many major projects for establishing material-technical bases of socialism.

Millions of citizens of our two countries have participated in discharging the tasks involved in Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation. Many of them have been awarded Soviet and Vietnamese orders and medals for their positive contributions to the noble cause. Prior to the VCP congress opening session in Hanoi, more Soviet state awards were conferred on a group of Vietnamese comrade leaders of departments and services that are participating in the implementation of plans of cooperation between our two countries. This cooperation, as Comrade Le Duan stressed from the congress rostrum, will continue to be the cornerstone of the foreign policy of the VCP and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. It is a guarantee for all successes of the Vietnamese people in the building and defense of their fatherland and in consolidating the socialist positions on the Indochinese Peninsula.

VIETNAMESE OFFICIAL DISCUSSES PARTY ORGANIZATION

PM291411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Mar 82 p 4

[Article by Vu Oanh, candidate member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee and deputy chief of the Central Committee's Organization Section, under the rubric "Life in the Fraternal Countries": "Marching Ahead"]

[Text] The Vietnam Communist Party (VCP) has entered the final stage of preparations for a very important event in the country's political life -- the Fifth VCP Congress. Communists and nonparty people, workers and peasants and members of the intelligentsia -- all working people whose lives are inextricably bound up with the building of socialism in the SRV -- are approaching with a sense of great responsibility the discussion of the questions which will come up at the congress.

One of them is the assessment of the results of party and organizational building since the fourth congress. On that basis tasks will be set and measures elaborated to increase the militancy and activeness of party organizations and ensure the party's advance along the path to new horizons.

In the past 5 years the VCP has advanced under difficult conditions, resolving extremely complex problems. No sooner had the long, hard and bloody war against U.S. imperialism ended than our country was faced with a new ordeal: The Beijing expansionists perpetrated extensive aggression against the SRV. In that situation the entire party, closely united around the Central Committee and relying on great assistance from the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries and on the support of Marxist-Leninist communist and workers parties, the international workers movement and the governments and peoples of progressive countries, resolutely rose to the fight and organized and mobilized the entire people to rebuff the aggression and neutralize the enemy's subversive actions on the economic, political, ideological and diplomatic fronts. The combat character of our party, steadfastly loyal to Marxism-Leninism, was manifested once more and it matured and hardened.

On the economic front we have achieved considerable successes, although we still have many difficulties, some very acute. We started to build the foundations of socialism in a poor and backward country dominated by small-scale commodity production. For many years we were forced to channel the bulk of our manpower and funds into strengthening defense and rebuffing the intrigues of imperialism and the Beijing expansionists. Major natural disasters also had an adverse effect on national economic development. Through lack of experience we made mistakes in directing and managing the economy and society, which made the difficulties even worse.

The party is clearly aware of our shortcomings and bottlenecks and is creatively seeking ways and means of overcoming them. The difficult tests have united the communists even more. We have enriched our experience and have managed to raise the standard of the leadership of the economy and of society as a whole.

In the past 5-year period the party and the entire Vietnamese people, true to the principles of proletarian internationalism, have given fraternal assistance to Kampuchea, sharing with its people the burden of the struggle to overthrow the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime of genocide, and today they are cooperating with the Khmer working people to revive the country and ensure the effective defense of their gains. The friendship of the three Indochinese countries -- Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea -- is stronger than ever before and has stood every test.

All-round, fruitful cooperation with the great Soviet Union, which is ever on our people's side and is a bulwark of revolution and world peace, has reached a high level. Close and strong ties have been established with the other socialist community countries.

The period since the Fourth VCP Congress has also seen new efforts by the party to build and strengthen the homeland. The VCP Central Committee and Politburo and the Central Committee Secretariat have adopted a number of decisions and directives on organizational and ideological work aimed at making concrete and implementing the course in party building set out by the fourth party congress. We are not concentrating on enhancing the responsibility of party organizations, the state apparatus and leading economic organs in work on improving economic management.

In the past 5 years conferences of party organs at all levels have been held on two occasions, and they are a good means of tempering leading party cadres and making them politically, ideologically and organizationally mature. During this period more than one-third of the membership of party committees has changed. Today 27.7 percent of members of provincial and city VCP committees have higher education. Some 24.6 percent of members with basic economic knowledge have been elected to district committees. This represents a qualitatively new development of the leading category of cadre workers. It is of special significance when you consider that prior to the fourth party congress there was practically no one with concrete knowledge of economic building in leading party organs in the south.

In 1980-1981 our party conducted its first campaign to exchange party cards. It not only strengthened party ranks but was also an important way of ensuring the profound political and ideological education of communists. It increased consciousness and the sense of responsibility of party members and helped improve the purity and organizational maturity of our ranks. During it more than 30,000 people who had proved unworthy of the lofty title of communist were expelled from the VCP.

Over the 5 years a total of more than 86,000 people have been expelled from the party as a result of the struggle to strengthen and purge the party organizations.

Party militancy has also been increased by new members -- vigorous young communists who underwent a strict selection and training procedure before being admitted to the VCP ranks. Some 330,000 people have joined the party -- 85 percent of them members of the Communist Youth Union. During the 5-year period around 40,000 new primary party organizations have been set up, making a total of 120,000. Previously there were no party organizations in many parts of the south. They can now be found in all communities, institutions and enterprises.

In our concern to strengthen party organizations we sent to provinces and cities in the south and to border districts around 100,000 experienced cadre workers with the requisite knowledge and with the ability to work with the masses and help those areas keep abreast with the rest of the country.

Given the acute difficulties in many areas of our life, primarily in the economic sphere, we are still doing much all-round work to improve the quality of cadre training and the theoretical and political education of VCP members. Over 1 million communists are engaged in various forms of theoretical and political training. At the same time, the party is seeking to actively improve the standard of leading cadres' knowledge in the sphere of economic management -- primarily the staff of the higher and middle categories. At present we have 34,000 cadre workers with higher or secondary education.

The VCP Central Committee has devoted much attention to creating conditions whereby the bulk of leading party and state workers can get a sound grasp of new theoretical questions and practical experience of socialist building in the Soviet Union. Taking advantage of the CPSU's assistance, our party sent around 300 higher and middle cadre workers for theoretical and political training at the CPSU Central Committee's Academy of Social Sciences and 20 workers from the top category and 304 from the middle category to the USSR Academy of the National Economy and institutes of the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education. Moreover, since 1980 the CPSU has been sending to Vietnam academicians and professors to lecture at the VCP Central Committee's Higher Party School and the Economic Management Institute. As a result, 3,700 top and middle Vietnamese cadre workers have been acquainted with the leading experience of party and state building and economic management methods in the USSR.

The party's efforts have helped to raise the standard of leadership and the quality of party ranks and have created conditions for increasing the militancy of party organizations, the state apparatus and leading economic organs in the struggle to surmount the difficulties, correct the shortcomings and do a better job of fulfilling the tasks facing them.

The Fifth VCP Congress will sum up the results of party work during the past period and define the strategic guidelines and main socioeconomic tasks for the current 5-year plan and for the eighties. It will also determine the specific policy on party building.

Our party will continue to enhance its class, vanguard role and to improve the efficiency of leadership in socialist building and the defense of the homeland and, above all, in the sphere of economic and social management. It will overcome negative phenomena, improve the purity of its ranks, increase the militancy of all communists and strengthen the party's unity with the masses. The implementation of this will be part and parcel of the work to fulfill the tenets of the new constitution, above all the restructuring of economic management and the development of the effective role of the state and the working people's right to collective management.

The party will direct all efforts toward accelerating the society's development and solving the strategic tasks of building socialism and defending the socialist homeland, and also toward the worthy fulfillment of its international duty.

The VCP is approaching its fifth congress by rallying its ranks even more closely around the combat headquarters -- the VCP Central Committee. We have the energy to successfully implement the tasks which will be set by the fifth party congress. Such is the common will and determination of the 1.7 million Vietnamese communists -- the combat vanguard of our heroic people.

JARUZELSKI, HONECKER CONFER IN EAST BERLIN

TASS Report

LD291834 Moscow TASS in English 1823 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Berlin, 29 Mar, TASS -- Official talks were held here today between the delegations of the GDR, headed by the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Erich Honecker, and of Poland, headed by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Erich Honecker told about the successes of the working people of the republic in building a developed socialist society in keeping with the decisions of the 10th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. He stated a complete understanding of the sovereign decision of the Polish leadership to introduce martial law in the country in the face of the threat to socialism posed by counter-revolution.

Wojciech Jaruzelski gave an evaluation of the situation that has developed in Poland and to the struggle of the Polish United Workers' Party to strengthen the unity of its ranks, to consolidate the people's power and to overcome difficulties in many fields of life. The Polish people, he said, is resolved to strengthen the relations of friendship with the USSR, the GDR and other Warsaw Treaty member states in the interests of peace and socialism. People's Poland has been, is and will remain socialist, it will remain a firm link in the socialist community.

The leaders of the two states stressed that the new peace initiatives put forward by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev at the 17th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions are a new important contribution to the cause of disarmament and safeguarding a universal peace.

The sides have pointed out the need for opposing the course of confrontation and the arms race, pursued by the aggressive circles of imperialism, by the unity and cohesion of the states of the socialist community. They also discussed the questions of bilateral relations based on the inviolable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

Further Report

LD291748 Moscow TASS in English 1637 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Berlin, 29 Mar, TASS -- Today a party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic, headed by the First Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic Wojciech Jaruzelski, has arrived in Berlin on an official friendly visit.

On the same day, the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, President of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker, received the head of the Polish party and state delegation. During their meeting they discussed questions of further cooperation between the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the Polish United Worker's Party, the GDR and Poland.

A unanimous opinion was expressed regarding the need for adopting concrete measures with a view to a further development of relations on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

During the discussion of topical international issues, the sides stated the resolve of both states to spare no effort for the successful protection of the cause of peace.

The friendly meeting was held in a spirit of complete unanimity of views on all the questions discussed.

TASS on PAP Report

LD300942 Moscow TASS in English 0805 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Mar (PAP) -- On March 29 a Polish party-state delegation led by PUWP CC First Secretary, Prime Minister and Chairman of the Martial Council of National Redemption, Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski paid a one-day visit of friendship to the GDR at the invitation of General Secretary of the SED CC and chairman of the GDR Council of State Erich Honecker.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and other members of the Polish delegation were accorded full ceremonial honours and a 21-gun salute and received a warm welcome on the part of Berlin inhabitants.

At the SED CC seat, Wojciech Jaruzelski met with Erich Honecker and had a friendly talk with him. The meeting was marked by full identity of views on all the issues discussed. Next, official talks were held between party and state delegations of Poland and the GDR. Issues connected with development of the two friendly countries, bilateral relations and basic issues of international situation were discussed. Erich Honecker expressed full understanding for the sovereign decision taken by the Polish leadership to declare martial law in the face of serious threats to socialism by counter-revolution.

The talks were held in a very cordial, friendly atmosphere.

At a formal dinner in his honour, Wojciech Jaruzelski said Poland still had to cope with many difficulties but, "we are not alone. We highly value the brotherly internationalist assistance extended by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. We have also experienced it on the part of the authorities and the GDR society. I wish to express my thanks for this.

"We reckon that broad scientific, cultural and tourist contacts between our countries will be restored.

"Our economies need each other. The talks held here today have confirmed the full identity of views on all matters discussed and revealed possibilities for qualitative changes to be effected in our mutual cooperation. Our desire is to achieve rapid progress in long-term integration, joint coordination of undertakings on a strategic scale, both in bilateral relations and within the CMEA framework," the Polish leader added.

A joint communique on the visit will be published on March 10.

Jaruzelski Departure

LD300458 Moscow TASS in English 0455 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Berlin, 30 Mar, TASS -- The Polish party-and-state delegation led by Wojciech Jaruzelski, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, chairman of Poland's Council of Ministers, left Berlin. The delegation stayed here on an official friendly visit.

At the capital's Schoenefeld Airport the delegation was seen off by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the GDR's State Council, and by other party and state leaders of the GDR.

USSR, GDR, POLISH TRADE MINISTERS HOLD TALKS

PM291527 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Mar 82 p 4

[Text] TASS -- On 24 March USSR Foreign Trade Minister N.S. Patolichev had conversations with GDR Foreign Trade Minister H. Soelle and Polish Foreign Trade Minister T. Nestorowicz. Questions relating to the further development of the USSR's trade and economic ties with the GDR and Poland were discussed.

U.S. TU LEADERS TESTIFY ON SOLIDARITY CONTACTS

PM291347 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Unconcealed Interference"]

[Text] New information confirming American interference in Polish internal affairs was revealed in the course of the latest hearings in a Senate subcommittee, at which American trade union leaders spoke. Thus Gleason, chairman of the Longshoremen's Union, and Kahn, assistant chairman of the reactionary AFL-CIO trade union association, said they maintained the closest contacts with Solidarity leaders who were carrying out subversive work in Poland. The American trade union figures reported to the subcommittee that the AFL-CIO still maintains close contacts with envoys from Solidarity's counterrevolutionary leaders who are in the West. It was stated that through them the American special services have contacts with antisocialist elements in Poland itself who have managed to go underground. At the hearings Paris and Stockholm were named as centers of foreign antisocialist groups. These groups consist of people who went there from Poland before the imposition of martial law. The centers carry out practical coordination of underground groups' and Western trade union centers' activity. So-called trade union emigres, it was stated in the Senate, visit Washington on AFL-CIO money for direct contacts with local trade union leaders and to participate in various kinds of antigovernment, anti-Polish measures. Gleason admitted to the subcommittee that the leadership of his trade union is doing everything to persuade Polish seamen in the crews of ships still calling at U.S. ports not to return home.

This revelation by the American trade union bosses is further confirmation of subversive activity against Poland by the United States and other Western centers acting under cover of the trade unions.

'NEUTRALITY' OF POLISH TU'S PLOY FOR TREASON

LD292258 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Viktor Okov commentary: "What Was Hiding Behind the Slogan of the KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] About the Neutrality of the Trade Unions"]

[Text] The example of Poland's postwar history very clearly shows the following: Simultaneously with the appearance of difficulties in socialist construction, all sorts of groups and groupings of adversaries of the socialist system immediately took open action and tried to take advantage of the rising difficulties for their political aims. This was the case, for instance, in 1976, when after the noted events in Radom there appeared the so-called Workers Defense Committee. A year later Western mass media informed the world of the creation in Poland of the movement for the defense of human and citizen rights, which in reality became an openly antisocialist movement.

In 1978 Moczulski and his closest coworkers announced the creation of a new organization of a subversive character, envisaging its further transformation into a political party -- we have in mind the Confederation of Independent Poland [KPN].

It is obvious that in the creation of KPN the basic rule was played not by tactical aspects or ideological causes; Moczulski, as well as those who had been lurking behind his back, simply came to the conclusion that it was high time to start an open fight for power. The opposition, which had been strengthened organizationally, was faced with a task more responsible than propagating citizen rights and freedom.

In 1978-79 illegal and semilegal publications of anti-socialist literature were increasing. Also, conspiratorial contacts were being made in the intelligentsia and student milieux. KSS-KOR and KPN emissaries were also stubbornly trying to push roots in workers collectives and establishing basic links of the so-called free trade unions. The idea of free trade unions by no means originated in the minds of workers (?since) it had been born long before August 1980.

Let us recall that the first worker strikes, which started in June 1980 in Lublin, were primarily of an economic nature. But even then one could observe a hostile influence. The strikes on the coast originally started mostly with the demand for wage increases; however, in the first ranks of strikers soon appeared all sorts of bearded experts and advisers. Activists and disciples of the KSS-KOR who had been introduced into strike committees soon took over. Some of them had workers' backgrounds, but their consciences had long been sold to those who cared least for the interests of working masses.

In the long list of postulates submitted by strike committees, priority was given to the demand for the authorities to agree to the creation of these notorious free trade unions. Agreement was received and in this way a legal basis was in fact created for broadening antistate activities by the opposition.

Let us make it clear that the idea of free or neutral trade unions in relation to political power is by no means news; it has a long history. Its sources are in the reformist theses disseminated by the Mensheviks in the first years of Soviet power. As long ago as 1918 Lenin wrote: There can be no question about the neutrality of trade unions. All the propaganda of neutrality is either a perfidious mask of counterrevolution or a complete lack of awareness. One should cite here Leonid Brezhnev, too, who at the recent 17th Soviet Trade Union Congress stressed: The enemies of socialism, ideologues of the bourgeoisie, reformists and revisionists have long been putting their stakes on wrenching trade unions from Marxist-Leninist parties and stubbornly impose the theory of the neutrality of trade unions. But in fact behind all this there have been attempts at leading trade unions onto the tracks of bourgeois policy, the tracks of treason with regard to the interests of the working class.

The NSZZ Solidarity established in the autumn of 1980 has been a kind of a malignant tumor which was soon to decompose the political and social organism of the state. The strategy of the Polish counterrevolution was relatively simple, albeit very sly: The initial task of the first stage was not to attack socialism and the leading role of the party directly and not to attack Poland's international alliances. But gradually, step by step it was planned to wrench from under party control ever new spheres of social life, to weaken in this way its influence over the society. In the plans of the counterrevolutionary plot the PZPR was given, so to speak, the role of the English queen, who reigns but does not govern. In June 1980 Kuron formulated his strategic plan quite clearly: "We shall have to limit step by step the spheres of social life subordinated to the party-state apparatus. The basic task of the democratic opposition is to transform economic demands into political ones.

Subsequent events evolved in complete agreement with this statement by Kuron. In an atmosphere of nonstop strikes, increasing psychological pressure on people, using worker disorientation as a battering ram, the enemies of socialism were methodically chipping away at the foundations of the state system. Success went to the heads of leaders of counterrevolution. Solidarity members were already preparing the scenario for the definitive coup d'etat.

However, the unbridled politickers miscalculated; they underestimated the strength of the power of people who gave a decisive "no" to the authors of the ominous plan for overthrowing socialism with the help of a Trojan horse in the guise of independent and self-governing trade unions.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI CITED ON WEST'S SUBVERSION

LD291226 Moscow TASS in English 1012 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Mar, TASS -- The newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI carries the article "The CIA Cobweb," stressing that Poland, occupying a major place in the socialist community, is one of the main targets of spying activities on the part of the CIA and other Western special services. The West would like to turn Poland not only into its testing ground, but also into an instrument for eroding the socialist community, to upset the strategic balance of forces which has taken shape between the East and the West and to dictate its will to socialist countries.

In its subversive plans, the paper stresses, the CIA heavily relied on existing anti-socialist organisations and took an active part in setting up new such organisations in Poland. For this purpose the United States used such subversive elements as Michnik, Kuron, Moczulski, Gieremek and others. The mentioned persons made numerous trips to the West to undergo corresponding training and "consolidate" their contacts with subversive ideological centers.

To expand spying and subversive activities against Poland even further, a special center "for controlling events in Poland" is being set up within the NATO framework. In anti-Polish and antisocialist propaganda the CIA makes an active use of a broad network of informers of the Free Europe, Voice of America, Paris-based Culture radio stations and other ideological centers. With their assistance the CIA not only gathers information of interest to it but also passes instructions to its agents and the anti-socialist opposition in Poland on how to combat the power of the people.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI stresses that the CIA carries out its spying and subversive activities in close cooperation with special services of West Germany and other Western states. For example, the U.S. Consulate General in Munich provides cover to a CIA duty station which coordinates the work of the CIA and West Germany's Federal Intelligence Service (BND) inside Poland, the newspaper writes.

POLISH WAR VETERANS SUPPORT JARUZELSKI REGIME

PM300859 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Mar 82 p 5

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Mar (TASS) -- As PAP reports, a Polish party and state delegation headed by W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, will pay an official friendly visit to the GDR at the end of March at the invitation of E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

The members of the Polish Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy have issued an appeal expressing full and active support for the program submitted by W. Jaruzelski. The imposition of martial law in the country, the document notes, saved the Polish state from decay and averted a fratricidal civil war.

Conditions are being created in the country, the appeal says, for consolidating and promoting joint action by all patriotic forces with a view to extricating Poland from economic and social crisis and restoring it to its proper place in Europe and the world.

We are following the deteriorating international situation with concern. As veterans well aware of the cost of war, we want to live in peace. We protest resolutely against blackmail and attempts to interfere in Poland's internal affairs by the Government of the United States and certain other NATO states.

The Poles will resolve their own problems by their own efforts with moral and economic support from our friends -- the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, the appeal stresses.

BULGARIA'S FILIPOV VIEWS SOVIET FRIENDSHIP

PM290849 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Mar 82 p 4

[Article by G. Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers: "A Charter of Great Friendship"]

[Text] The date 18 March 1982 is the 34th anniversary of the signing in Moscow of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between Bulgaria and the USSR. This treaty is the offspring of the crystal-pure, life-giving Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, whose roots go back into the mists of history. The sources of our friendship lie in historical proximity, which has linked the two peoples over the centuries. This friendship, covered in glory and the mutual loyalty of our grandfathers and great-grandfathers, was consolidated by the blood of Russian servicemen and Bulgarian militiamen shed in the battles to liberate Bulgaria from the Ottoman yoke. It was tempered in the battles of the Bulgarian revolutionary proletariat, which drew strength from the Bolsheviks' example and was inspired by the great ideas and titanic deeds of V.I. Lenin. This friendship withstood the test of time in the terrible years of World War II, in the struggle against fascism.

The 1948 Bulgarian-Soviet treaty was an event of tremendous historical significance for our country. For the first time in its history Bulgaria, represented by a government really of the people, concluded an international treaty with a great power on an equal basis. At a mass rally of Sofia working people after the Bulgarian delegation's return from Moscow, Georgi Dimitrov stated: "Our people and our people's republic are no longer just the friends and true comrades of the Soviet people and the Soviet Union. With the signing of the treaty they also become its true, devoted allies.... This treaty is an equal treaty, based on the principles of loyalty for loyalty, friendship and friendship."

These words of the Bulgarian people's leader and teacher graphically reveal the new content acquired by the centuries-old traditions of friendship and fraternity between the two peoples with the conclusion of the first Bulgarian-Soviet treaty.

Based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, the friendship, cooperation and mutual aid treaty has become a firm foundation for our motherland's successful development. It was an indestructible guarantee of the preservation of our young republic's independence at a difficult period when international and internal reaction was not concealing its hopes for a return of the past.

Concluded at a decisive turning point for our country, the treaty was the main factor ensuring the triumph of socialism in it and strengthening the positions of the working class as the main social bulwark of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the assertion of the people's democracy. It created the necessary preconditions for Bulgaria's all-around economic and cultural developmemt and the consolidation of its international position.

This alliance treaty was a model for the creation of international relations of a new type which can exist only between fraternal socialist countries united by common goals and ideals. It has served as a reliable basis for the consolidation and development of unprecedented genuinely equal cooperation and selfless aid.

The establishment and building of the new Bulgaria were a graphic testimony to the vital force and great significance of the first Bulgarian-Soviet treaty. It has gone down forever in our history as a charter of great friendship.

While rendering its due to this major step of historic importance to our country, we take special note of the exceptional role played by Bulgaria's great son, the great champion of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, Georgi Dimitrov, whose signature is appended to our first alliance treaty. For him the economic, political and spiritual tie with the Soviet land and friendship with the USSR were the main factor guaranteeing Bulgaria's national independence and prosperity as a socialist state.

The ideas and principles at the basis of the first Bulgarian-Soviet treaty have acquired new, even broader prospects since the historic April plenum in 1956 which laid the foundation to the party's general April course elaborated directly by Comrade T. Zhivkov, the loyal continuer of Dimitrov's cause. The April course opened up a broad expanse before Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and cooperation and raised them to a qualitatively new level. This course of the party, as Comrade Todor Zhivkov noted, "has turned Bulgarian-Soviet friendship into a vital matter, into the destiny of the entire Bulgarian people, into a great material force of our socialist upsurge.

The April course was specifically embodied in the second friendship, cooperation and mutual aid treaty. Signed in Sofia 12 May 1967 by Todor Zhivkov and Leonid Brezhnev, it opened up a new, graphic page in the rich chronicle of Bulgarian-Soviet relations. Retaining the ideas and principles of the first treaty, this document raised friendship and cooperation between our countries to a new, even higher level. Enshrining everything attained over previous decades, it opened up new opportunities for further expanding, intensifying and enriching political, economic and cultural ties between Bulgaria and the USSR. It accords with our peoples' vital aspirations to live in close cooperation and to march forward in fraternal unity, side by side, toward the great common goal -- communism.

The years of our motherland's socialist creation are a fine example of the life-giving force of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and cooperation. Today Bulgaria is a country in which developed socialism is being built. Over the period under review profound quantitative and qualitative changes have been implemented in all spheres of development. Our country now has a powerful industry and modern large-scale agriculture. The formation of the new man and the socialist way of life have become a characteristic feature of social relations. These results are a confirmation of the great transforming strength of the two alliance treaties.

The operation of the new friendship, cooperation and mutual aid treaty coincides with a new stage in the development of Bulgarian-Soviet relations -- a stage of increasingly close cooperation and rapprochement between our parties, countries and peoples. The foundation to this stage was laid by the visit to the USSR by our party and government delegation headed by Comrade T. Zhivkov in November 1972. During meetings and talks with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and other soviet, party and state leaders, complete agreement was reached on questions of the further development of all-around ties between our countries and even closer collaboration in all spheres of life.

The course of all-around cooperation and rapprochement with the Soviet Union is enshrined in the BCP program and the Bulgarian constitution. It rests on a firm political, economic and ideological basis and is determined by the identity of the two states' socioeconomic systems, the commonality of Marxist-Leninist ideology and our joint membership in the world socialist system.

This course not only accords with the two fraternal countries' mutual interests but serves the consolidation and growth of the might of the socialist community as a whole. In terms of its profound class and historical commonality it is the comprehended practical realization of the new demands and tasks objectively set before us by the development of the world system of socialism. It expresses the objective trend of the internationalization of the peoples' economic, political and spiritual life. The need for all-around cooperation and rapprochement is contained in the very nature of socialist social relations. It is conditioned by the stage of the building of the developed socialist society and the contemporary scientific and technical revolution. It is a requirement of the times, a common natural pattern in all countries which have embarked on the path of socialism.

No socialist country can develop along the path of progress without undertaking extensive cooperation with the USSR. Not a single country can build a mature socialist society and effect the transition to communist building without steering a course toward rapprochement with the Soviet Union. On the path of the socialist states' all-around cooperation and rapprochement, very broad opportunities are created for the implementation of the common natural patterns of development of the world socialist system. And that is because the Soviet Union is the most powerful socialist power paving the way to communism. It is an insurmountable barrier in the path of the feeble endeavors of the forces of imperialism and reaction, the indestructible shield of peace, democracy and socialism, the consistent defender of the peoples' independence and the bulwark of the oppressed in their struggle for freedom and against oppression and violence. That is why the BCP has always believed that the defense and support of the Soviet Union is the supreme form of the manifestation of genuine internationalism. For our party and people there is not and cannot be true patriotism without solidarity with the Soviet Union. Georgiy Dimitrov once taught us that one's attitude toward the Soviet Union is a watershed, a touchstone of the loyalty of each revolutionary and each Communist Party to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

This directive of Dimitrov's is of abiding significance. We are convinced of the timeliness of its resonance today when the forces of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism are being galvanized by every means and reactionary Western circles are making desperate attempts to undermine the Soviet Union's authority, using the bankrupt methods of the cold war times, when Right and "Left" revisionists are conducting an unseemly campaign with a view to belittling the USSR's historic role in man's progress.

Today, to support the Soviet Union means struggling for mankind's progress and against the dark forces of imperialism and reaction; it means defending the cause of peace and the cherished goals of communism.

We are proud that our party has elevated Bulgarian-Soviet friendship to a policy requirement and exalted it as a lodestar in the struggle to build socialism and communism. This pride of ours is intensified still further by the high assessment given to Bulgarian-Soviet relations by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. "If we were asked," he said at a meeting of Sofia working people in connection with the signing of the second Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid Treaty, "what socialist internationalism is, what we would reply? Look at the relations between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union. That is socialist internationalism in action." And Comrade T. Zhivkov, addressing the recent festivities to mark the 26th anniversary of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship, said: "If present relations between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union are an example of socialist internationalism in action, then our relations tomorrow will be an example of communist fraternity."

The course toward all-around cooperation and rapprochement between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union is the fruit of the mind, creativity and activity of the BCP and the CPSU and the two peoples, and of the labor and talent of millions. Its architects and tireless creators are the leaders of our parties and states, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the worthy successor and continuer of the cause of V.I. Lenin, and Comrade T. Zhivkov, the worthy successor and continuer of the cause of Georgiy Dimitrov. The Bulgarian Communists and our entire people are sincerely grateful to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, that outstanding politician of modern times and great friend of our socialist motherland, for his tireless activity in strengthening and developing life-giving Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship.

The fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation and rapprochement between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union today are defined by the historic decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and the 26th CPSU Congress. The main and immediate political objective of the course toward all-around cooperation and rapprochement in the forseeable future is the creation of conditions for the definitive completion of the building of a developed socialist society in our country and the gradual transition toward the building of communism. We are sure that under the conditions of fraternal friendship and cooperation with the great land of the Soviets we will resolve this historic task.

The 34th anniversary of the signing of the first friendship, cooperation and mutual aid treaty between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union is a good pretext for expressing again our fraternal thanks and uttering words of heartflet gratitude to the Soviet Union and the CPSU and paying a merited tribute of respect to the great Soviet people and wishing them great new successes in building communism.

GRISHIN MEETS WITH PRAGUE CPCZ DELEGATION

PM290907 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Mar 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Guests From Prague"]

[Text] A Prague City CPCZ Committee delegation headed by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the Prague City party committee, arrived in Moscow yesterday at the Moscow CPSU Gorkom's invitation. The delegation includes Frantisek Stafa, chairman of the Prague National Committee; Karel Beranek, secretary of the Prague city party committee; and Jan Miska, a city committee executive.

The delegation was greeted at Sheremetyevo Airport by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom; V.F. Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom; R.R. Dementyeva, Gorkom secretary; and Moscow CPSU Gorkom executives. C. Lovetinskiy, CSSR ambassador to the USSR, and embassy staffers were also among the welcoming party.

The Prague delegation members were received the same day at the Moscow CPSU Gorkom. During a talk V.V. Grishin informed the guests of the work being done in Moscow to implement the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and of the successful results of this work in the year since the congress. In turn, A. Kapek described the Prague city party organization's work to implement the 16th CPCZ Congress decisions. During the talk there was a discussion of the state of and prospects for developing friendly ties between Moscow and Prague and between the two capitals' enterprises and organizations.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON SWEDISH DRAFT DEFENSE BUDGET

LD300818 Moscow TASS in English 0740 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 30 Mar, TASS -- "To contribute to ensuring peace, to limiting the arms race and to continuing the processes of detente is the way to really consolidate the positions of any country and the more so a neutral one in the international arena and to strengthen its security." This is how the newspaper PRAVDA comments on a bill on defence policy in 1982-1987, submitted for consideration to the Swedish Riksdag. The bill envisages the spending of 83,000 million kronor, a huge sum by Swedish standards.

The financing of such a costly defence programme, the commentary points out, cannot but lay a heavy burden both on the state treasury and on the taxpayers, particularly the rank and file ones. Such military spending will also require a further deformation of the country's overall budget.

Although, as is known, Sweden is not threatened by anyone from anywhere, PRAVDA observes, Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin, in his remarks accompanying the bill, speaks of the need to create a "total (?) defence" for Sweden in the coming years. Defence Minister Torsten Gustafsson pronounced in the same vein.

With the present rate of the development of military hardware, PRAVDA goes on, it becomes increasingly difficult for Sweden to keep level with the most up-to-date armaments. This possibly accounts for the practice (which casts a marked shade on the traditional Swedish line of "non-participation in alliances") under which local defence enterprises every now and then turn for experience, technology and cooperation to respective Western firms, to U.S. ones, not in the last place. Objectively it appears that some people in Sweden are virtually joining in the arms race being stepped up by the United States and even do what they can to contribute to it.

"The stand of peace-loving Sweden in the present-day world," the commentary goes on, "is held in recognition and respect. However, today many Swedes ask, is it necessary so unambiguously to associate the keeping of this stand with an increase in military strength? The more so as, it is increasingly realised in Sweden itself, there also exist other much more real ways to strengthen trust in Sweden's foreign policy. For example, an active participation in steps to rid that country and all countries of the region of the European north of the impact of the nuclear arms race, of the threat of outbreak of military conflicts with the use of mass-destruction weapons there. The matter concerns the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe, sealed in appropriate agreements."

DUTCH REACTION TO U.S. EL SALVADOR POLICY

LD291706 Moscow TASS in English 1624 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] The Hague, 29 Mar, TASS -- The funeral of the four journalists who were brutally murdered on the order of the Salvadoran junta for truthfully reporting the crimes perpetrated in that country with the United States participation was held today in the Netherlands.

Relatives of K. Koster, who was the head of the group of journalists, said that they would grant the request of the National Liberation Movement of Salvador. His ashes will be carried to Salvador to be buried on the liberated territory. "Koster's remains belong to the long-suffering Salvadorean people," said the brother of the deceased.

Mass demonstrations of protest against the crimes of the Salvadoran junta and actions of the United States which continues to render it broad military and economic assistance were held on the day of the funeral in Amsterdam, The Hague and other cities. The United States Embassy in the Netherlands was compelled to announce the closure of its consulate in Amsterdam for an indefinite time for fear of a new outbreak of anger of the Dutch people.

The Municipal Council of the town of Zaanstad decided to sponsor a campaign of protest against the United States' support for the Salvadoran junta.

The United States interference in Salvador, says the statement of the Municipal Council, has resulted only in the heightening of terror which caused the death of 40,000 peaceful people. The statement continues rendering military and financial backing to the regime which flouts human rights so brazenly.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTES MESSAGE TO BELGIUM CP

LD251624 Moscow TASS in English 1506 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 25 Mar, TASS -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has sent a message of greetings to the delegates of the 24th Congress of the Communist Party of Belgium.

"Your congress is being held at a time when the international situation has seriously deteriorated as a result of a peace-endangering militarist course and aggressive policy of the NATO bloc with the United States at the head", the message says.

"In the existing situation the effective international solidarity of the working people, especially their vanguard forces, the communist parties, in the common struggle against the threat of a world war, solidarity justified by life itself, is becoming more essential and urgent than ever before".

"Soviet Communists", the message says, "regard with respect and solidarity the efforts of the Communist Party of Belgium to mobilise the masses to resolute action in defence of their social and democratic gains, against the offensive of monopolies of the interests of the Belgian working class, against their desire to find a way out of an acute and protracted socio-economic crisis at the expense of the people. Belgian Communists have taken clear-cut stand in the vanguard of a broad popular movement for a reduction of senseless military expenditures, and for peace and security in Europe. They have won great prestige with their active struggle against the deployment of U.S. nuclear-missile means on the territory of their motherland in other countries."

FRG CHEMICAL DELEGATION DEPARTS UZBEK SSR

GF301116 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] The representatives of the (Basch) chemical (?enterprise) in the FRG who have been visiting the Uzbek SSR, headed by [name indistinct], departed Tashkent on 29 October. The representatives arrived in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Ministry of Chemical Industry and visited the Uzbek SSR. Apart from the capital, they also visited Samarkand and Bukhara. In these cities they saw factories, historic sites and new establishments. They also traveled to one of the kolkhozes. The head of the visiting delegation received extensive details on work conditions in chemical factories in the Uzbek SSR and protection of the workforce.

COMPARISON OF PCI MEMBER'S LETTER TO PRAVDA

The letter from Bruno Donatelli of Terni, published under the headline "Communist's Opinion: Letter to PRAVDA From Italy" published in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 22 March on page 3 has been compared to the TASS report published in the 22 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page G 3 under the headline "Italian Communist Criticizes PCI Leadership", revealing the following additional passages:

The first paragraph of the PRAVDA version begins: I read through the Italian Communist Party leadership's obituary in connection with the demise of Comrade Togliatti, which mentions, among his other merits, that he was a great friend of the Soviet Union.

Today too the overwhelming...

Paragraph two, last line, PRAVDA reads: medical services, etc. Despite interference from the capitalist world, the base of socialism has strengthened.

But even this "dish," already substantial as it stands, must of course continue to be enriched with new democratic content. Nobody can maintain that this is not being done in the socialist countries even under so many difficulties. What madman can maintain that the USSR has stopped in its growth at the results achieved.

The Soviet citizen...

Paragraph four, last line, PRAVDA reads: and extraordinary circumstances.

I think that anti-Sovietism is very dangerous; it weakens our friendly relations with...

Paragraph five, last line, PRAVDA reads: tyranny of imperialism.

Thus basic values and positions are being changed, dear editor. Unfortunately, they are changing in the direction of opportunism.

A report on...

Paragraph six, last line, PRAVDA reads: in El Salvador.

I know that PRAVDA will not be able to publish my letter, because there is no room, but I am sending this letter as evidence...

Final paragraph, final line, PRAVDA reads: Italian Communist Party. I sent this letter to the newspaper L'UNITA but of course it was not published because I do not agree with the leadership's decision.

SECURITY COUNCIL DISCUSSES W. BANK SITUATION

LD280128 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0905 GMT 27 Mar 82

[By TASS correspondents Valentin Vasilyets and Yevgeniy Menkes]

[Excerpts] New York, 27 Mar (TASS) -- The Security Council is continuing its discussion of the situation on the West Bank of Jordan where Tel Aviv, with the direct patronage of the United States, has unleashed a campaign of mass terror against the Palestinian people. The discussion is taking place against the dark background of reports of murders, beatings and arrests of Palestinians by Israeli soldiers.

Arab representatives regard the position adopted by Washington as direct complicity in Tel Aviv's terror. Before the eyes of the whole world Israeli punitive forces are carrying out a bloody reprisal against peaceful demonstrators, and the Reagan administration, in the words of an observer of the ABC television company, "is limiting its public reaction to the events on the West Bank to appeals for calm and an expression of regret."

The U.S. delegation is maneuvering in the same spirit at the Security Council, attempting behind the scenes to pressure the representatives of other states and to prevent the adoption of a resolution condemning Israel and calling upon Israel to cease repression and to annul the decision on the dissolution of the legally elected municipalities of the Arab towns.

Is it not clear, permanent representative of the USSR at the UN O.A. Troyanovskiy, pointed out in his speech, that Tel Aviv could hardly undertake such actions without the comprehensive support of its patron and elder partner? Suffice it to recall that Israel has practically unlimited access to arsenals of the most modern U.S. arms, that it annually receives an average of $3 billion in aid from the United States and that in November 1981 it signed an agreement on so-called "strategic cooperation" with Washington, thus securing for itself the status of a strategic ally of the United States in the Middle East.

The delegation of the Soviet Union considers that in the present extremely complex and dangerous situation the UN Security Council should demand that Israel, as the occupying power, cancel the illegal decision on disbanding the Municipal Council of Al-Birah, condemn its government for the unceasing acts of terrorism raised to the rank of state policy and demand their immediate cessation.

The United Nations, and especially the Security Council, the Soviet representative continued, should take such measures as would pose a reliable barrier to further annexationist impulses [popolznoveniya] of the Israeli authorities, ensure the earliest withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories and firmly guard the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

YEMEN SOCIALIST PARTY OFFICIAL RECEIVES BRUTENTS

PM291339 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Mar 82 p 4

[Text] Aden, 19 Mar (TASS) -- A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by K.N. Brutents, CPSU Central Committee International Department deputy chief, which is here in line with the plan for party ties between the CPSU and the Yemen Socialist Party (YSP), met with 'Abd al-Ilah, secretary of the YSP Central Committee and chief of the Central Committee International Department. They discussed matters concerning further strengthening and development of cooperation between the two parties.

PRAVDA VERSION OF SYRIAN CP PLENUM ITEM

Comparison of item published on page H 7 of the 22 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT entitled "Syrian CP Issues Document, Resolutions" with a version carried on page 4 of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 20 March reveals the following variations:

Paragraph one of the PRAVDA version reads: Damascus, 19 Mar -- A report has been issued here on a Syrian CP Central Committee plenum held to discuss some topical questions of the situation in Syria, in the Middle East, in the international communist and working class movement.

Paragraph two, the last line ends: ...influence through deals to supply arms.

Paragraph three is omitted.

In paragraph six, after the first sentence, insert the following passage:

In discussing the situation in the world communist movement, the resolution states, the Syrian CP Central Committee noted the increase in the movement's influence, the strengthening of its unity on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism, and the broadening and consolidation of the relations binding it with other revolutionary forces and movements fighting for peace, liberation, progress and a renewal of the world. The plenum expressed deep satisfaction at the imposing successes of the CPSU and the Soviet state in implementing the decisions of the party's 26th congress. It is also gratifying that the situation in Poland has begun to change for the better and that the measures taken by the Military Council for National Salvation are producing positive results.

Same paragraph, from line five to the end of the paragraph, the PRAVDA version reads:

...Of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] is differing from the internationalistic line.

Some time ago the PCI leadership embarked on a path that is increasingly deviating from the positions of Marxism-Leninism sometimes under the pretext of "autonomy" and nonrecognition of the world communist movement, and at other times by overemphasizing the role and influence of distinctive national features to the detriment of general features governed by natural laws. Now the PCI has adopted an even more dangerous and damaging stance. It has started openly attacking the Soviet Union and the CPSU. This policy has emerged particularly clearly since the Military Council for National Salvation introduced martial law in Poland in order to stop the counterrevolution in its tracks and defend the gains of socialism.

The PCI leadership now rejects altogether the value of the experience of the Great October Socialist Revolution which led to the creation of the community of socialist countries. It rejects the decisive role which the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are playing in defending world peace and containing the threat of a nuclear war. Regardless of irrefutable facts it is inclined to hold the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries just as much responsible as the United States for the mounting international tension and growing danger of nuclear war. In so doing the PCI leadership completely ignores the proposals and initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states aimed at easing international tension and containing the arms race.

After the last line of the final paragraph the PRAVDA version adds:

The Syrian Communists deem it essential that the PCI leadership reexamine its mistaken views and return to a policy of principled unity with the world communist movement, friendship with the CPSU and other fraternal parties in the socialist countries, and combatting the plans of U.S. imperialism and striving for liberation, independence, democracy, socialism and world peace.

ELECTED DUARTE PARTY TO GIVE U.S. 'HEADACHE'

LD301008 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Last Sunday the ruling junta in El Salvador staged a so-called election to the constitutional assembly. When the voting was over a spokesman for the authorities said the United States-backed Christian Democrats had won victory and would be the ruling party. Radio Moscow's Viktor Yenikeyev discusses the atmosphere that accompanied the elections and the impact they are likely to have on United States foreign policy:

It's an open secret that the Duarte junta has put up its political show fully in keeping with the scenario Washington had supplied. The United States administration (?felt) that it would be able to rescue its stalemated policy toward El Salvador only if the junta let off steam. We are yet to learn exactly how the assembly vote had been distributed, but the general election outcome can hardly allow the United States President and his administration aides to breathe with relief. Keeping Napolean Duarte's party in office now gives the administration a worse headache than ever.

The Farabundo Marti Front and the leftwing forces it leads boycotted the election farce and have pledged to build up their struggle against the dictatorial regime. (?Mind), the front enjoys growing recognition in El Salvador and elsewhere. It has been recognized by France, Mexico and other nations, so if the United States administration steps up its military and economic aid to the junta it will only fuel the Salvadoran conflict and push its Salvadoran policies further along a blind alley. As Washington says, it will pay any price to prevent the Salvadoran patriotic forces from winning victory.

Many in the United States cannot help recalling the grim Vietnam war. Characteristically, at the time when El Salvador held the elections, people in Washington were holding a large-scale manifestation against aiding the junta. That manifestation reflected the view of the majority of the Americans who, as opinion polls show, are strongly against the administration's dangerous policy toward El Salvador.

The White House has gotten what it wanted, but the Duarte junta's election victory may prove a pyrrhic victory for America and its people.

Two Claim Victory

LD301026 Moscow TASS in English 1012 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] New York, 30 Mar, TASS -- The second act of the elections farce, staged in El Salvador on Sunday, is being played there as the ballots are being counted. Without waiting for the final returns, the two main rivals, the Christian Democrats led by Jose Napoleon Duarte, "president" of the terrorist junta, and the National Republican Union headed by D'Aubuisson, an even more rabid reactionary threatening "to burn the communists down by napalm," have announced their victories.

Deane Hinton, U.S. ambassador in San Salvador, clearly bidding to placate the over-noisy puppets, invited the leaders of the six reactionary parties, that had taken part in the running and that only differ from one another in the terminology they use, for a dinner, at which he tried to persuade them to "iron out the differences."

An ABC correspondent reports that the U.S. administration expresses satisfaction with the outcome of the elections even though the final results have not yet been made known because it will now be easier for it to ensure the allocation of 225 million dollars in military and economic aid to El Salvador. The positions of those, who believe that it is necessary to dispatch at least another 350 U.S. military "advisers" to El Salvador, will also grow stronger.

The United States, the correspondent predicts, will now assume an even tougher stand. The Pentagon has already announced plans for the holding of two major naval exercises in the Caribbean in April.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON PLANNED U.S. ARMS SALE TO CHILE

LD300810 Moscow TASS in English 0751 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 30 Mar, TASS -- In a rejoinder headlined "Upside Down" the newspaper PRAVDA comments on a New York TIMES report on Washington's intention to resume arms shipments to the Pinochet regime in which the United States saw progress in safeguarding human rights in Chile.

"Maybe the Chile butcher has indeed 'turned over a new leaf?' Has the 'state of emergency,' proclaimed almost nine years ago been lifted? Has there been an end to wholesale terror and reprisals during which tens of thousands of Chileans were shot dead or tortured and millions of people left their country? Have the doors of prisons and concentration camps been thrown open? Has the activity of political parties been permitted?"

"Nothing of the kind has happened. Everything remains as it was." But, as the New York TIMES says, President Reagan is fully resolved to attest the opposite to the United States Congress. "Well," PRAVDA asks ironically, "evidently he is just going to turn everything upside down."

U.S. DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR CARIBBEAN VIEWED

Latin American 'Doctrine'

LD152040 Moscow TASS in English 1952 GMT 15 Mar 82

["Doctrine of Aggression" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 15 Mar, TASS -- U.S. President Reagan, in his new "doctrine" regarding Latin American countries, has given these countries "the single guarantee that they will be plundered even more effectively than at any time in the past," IZVESTIYA says today in a commentary on a plan for the development of the Caribbean, set out by the head of the U.S. administration at the Organisation of American States headquarters recently.

The U.S. President, the Soviet paper says, "made all manner of promises: He pledged the states of the region, first, the duty-free export of their products to the United States, favourable taxes for U.S. capital investment in that region and, finally, additional financial and technological aid."

In fact, IZVESTIYA'S commentary argues, the Reagan "doctrine" is directed towards "stimulating free enterprise and the private sector," which is practically fully dependent in Central America on U.S. corporations.

IZVESTIYA draws attention to the fact that the measures Washington is busy implementing to enslave the countries of the region economically are supplemented by its interventionist policy. "The true worth of the words Reagan said about the 'appeasement' of Central America," the newspaper says, "was demonstrated by the actions of the U.S. administration, which followed his speech. The United States is conducting provocative military manoeuvres in the Caribbean, moving large troop contingents immediately to Nicaragua's borders, and unleashing, with the participation of the CIA and the remains of Somoza men, large-scale undeclared war against the Nicaraguan revolution.

"When doing this, Washington is painstakingly coaxing its 'true friends' -- the repressive dictatorial regimes. El Salvador alone will get 100 from among the 350 million dollars in economic 'aid' and 35 from among the 60 million dollars allocated for military purposes. This division of shares in the plan's framework clearly shows its main aim: that of putting together a counterrevolutionary bloc resting on the ultra-right forces of Central American reaction," IZVESTIYA concludes.

Military Base Planned

LD282236 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] Five U.S. Air Force transport planes have landed at the airport on San Andres island. The island is in the Caribbean and under the jurisdiction of Colombia. Observers link the planes' visit with U.S. plans to construct a major military base on one of Colombia's islands in the Caribbean. According to press reports, the Pentagon will be given the right to use this base, located near Nicaragua, for their own use.

President Reagan has asked Congress to allocate $350 million in the current fiscal year for the implementation of the widely publicized Caribbean initiative, a kind of a mini-Marshall Plan for Central America, which will be used to strengthen pro-Washington regimes in the region.

Naval Exercises Noted

LD301102 Moscow TASS in English 1035 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Washington, 30 Mar, TASS -- The U.S. Department of the Navy has announced the Pentagon's plans to stage major naval exercises in the Caribbean. These exercises, as it was stated by a military spokesman, should confirm the intention of the United States to "maintain its military presence in the region," UPI reports.

Thus, the five-day "Readex-82" Naval exercises are to begin on April 6th. 39 combat ships of the United States and Britain, including the two American strike aircraft carriers Independence and Forrestal, and 200 naval aircraft will take part in them. Even bigger exercises, code-named "Ocean Venture-82," involving all services of the United States Armed Forces will be held from the end of April to mid-May. As stated by Pentagon spokesmen, the purpose of "Ocean Venture-82" will be to practice an "invasion of Puerto Rico" with the use of B-52 strategic nuclear bombers, two carrier task forces and AWACS planes.

IZVESTIYA CALLS BROADCASTS TO CUBA 'SUBVERSIVE'

LD261928 Moscow TASS in English 1906 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 26 Mar, TASS -- Another subversive radio centre which has just come into being, "Free Cuba," bears the dirty trademark "Made in the U.S.A.," IZVESTIYA says today.

The newspaper points out that the establishment of this radio station broadcasting for Cuba is a new element in Washington's programmes intended to destabilize the situation in the sovereign countries of Central America and the Caribbean pursuing independent policies, and constitutes a new factor in the programmes of support for the pro-American regimes in the region.

"Well, the number of American 'freedoms' is growing. A free hand has been granted for the umpteenth time to the CIA in conducting propaganda activities, and the green light has been given to intervention in the internal affairs of a neighbouring country, slander and lies," IZVESTIYA stresses.

NOTICE TO SOVIET UNION DAILY REPORT READERS

Materials from the USSR media, including the Soviet republic-level press, are also published in the Joint Publicatons Research Service (JPRS) serial USSR REPORT: POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS. The majority of Soviet republic press materials, as well as selected central press materials, which have been published in recent months in the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT will henceforth be published in the above-mentioned JPRS serial, subtitled "Current Political Issues." Subscribers wishing to obtain this JPRS publication should do so through their normal subscription channels. See inside back cover for additional information.

MATERIALS ON USSR TRADE UNIONS CONGRESS

Resolution on AUCCTU Report

PM291501 Moscow TRUD in Russian 21 Mar 82 pp 3-4

["Resolution of the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress on the AUCCTU Report" -- TRUD headline]

[Text] Under the proven leadership of the Leninist Communist Party and its Central Committee, headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the Soviet people, implementing the historic decisions of the 25th and 25th CPSU Congresses, have scored new successes in all avenues of communist building through their selfless labor.

Our motherland has become richer and mightier and its economic, scientific and technical potential has increased. A major new step forward has been taken in resolving social tasks. The population's real income has increased. More from social consumption funds is now being spent on education, public health, the material support of labor veterans and other social needs. The pensions of kolkhoz members, working people in certain sectors of the national economy and invalids have been improved. The size of state aid to families with children has increased and a number of additional benefits have been established for people who took part in the Great Patriotic War. Tremendous work has been done to further develop democracy.

The major political event in the life of the party and the Soviet people and the world communist, workers and national liberation movement was the 26th CPSU Congress. The congress vividly demonstrated Soviet society's constantly strengthening sociopolitical and ideological unity, the inviolable alliance of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia and the fraternal friendship among our peoples. The CPSU Central Committee report to the congress, which was delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is an outstanding document of the creative development of Marxism-Leninism.

The party congress guidelines are concretized in conformity with the first half of the eighties in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum and in the state plan for the country's economic and social development in the 11th 5-Year Plan. Ways of consistently implementing the party's course of intensifying the national economy, resolving the food problem and further boosting the Soviet people's material and cultural living standards have been determined.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's vivid and deeply meaningful speech at the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress puts forward a militant program for the activity of trade unions and the entire people to implement the historic decisions of the 26th party congress. The entire contents of the speech direct us toward implementing fundamental tasks of economic and social development. Its every proposition and thought are filled with fatherly concern for the welfare and happiness of Soviet people. The new peace initiatives and specific proposals on the question of curbing the arms race and averting the threat of a world war that were put forward in the speech are of inestimable significance for the destiny of all minkind.

The 17th USSR Trade Union Congress entirely supports the political line and practical activity of the CPSU Central Committee, which are aimed at strengthening our motherland's economic and defense might and consistently implementing the party's long-term economic strategy, whose supreme goal is the steady boosting of the people's well-being.

The congress notes that the USSR's trade unions, guided by the resolutions of the 25th and 26th party congresses and the 16th trade union congress and fulfilling the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, have increased their influence on the solution of questions of production and of Soviet people's labor and daily lives.

The new USSR Constitution that has entered into life has played tremendous significance in asserting and expanding Soviet trade unions' rights. It enshrined Soviet trade unions' ever-increasing role in implementing the Communist Party's policy and their high legal status in the management of the state and the solution of economic, social and cultural questions. Trade unions' activity has begun to be more fully in line with their rights and the extent of their responsibility. Having admitted millions of kolkhoz members to their ranks, the trade unions now unite 130 million working people of all the country's nations and nationalities and are a truly mass organization whose leading force has been and remains the working class. V.I. Lenin's behest that the trade unions be turned into an organization "for the whole mass of the workers and then for all working people" has been fulfilled.

The access of increasingly broad working people's masses to the management of state and social affairs, the intensification of their social activeness and the expansion of the participation of workers and kolkhoz members in production management are vivid evidence of the blossoming of socialist democracy and of the increase in trade unions' role in all sociopolitical and production and economic life and in shaping the new man.

Trade unions' influence on the growth of working people's political and labor activeness is most clearly manifested in socialist competition. This is gaining increasingly wide scope and is having a decisive influence on the development of production forces. More than 108 million Soviet people are taking part in it. Tens of millions of working people have joined in the nationwide competition for the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan targets and a fitting greeting of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

The USSR's trade unions are struggling persistently for the implementation of the historic peace program formulated by the 24th, 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses and of the peace initiatives of our party and state. Together with the socialist countries' trade unions they pursue a class, anti-imperialist course and actively support the actions of the capitalist countries' working people in defense of their vital interests and the struggle of the peoples against neocolonialism and racism and for national and social liberation.

While noting the considerable improvement in trade union's activity during the period under review, the congress at the same time believes that the standard of their organizational work still does not fully match up to the demands and tasks set by the party. "...Our trade unions," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out at the 26th CPSU Congress, "sometimes still lack initiative in exercising their broad rights. They are not always persistent on questions of the fulfillment of collective contracts and labor protection and still react feebly to cases of the violation of labor legislation, bureaucracy and red tape."

The activity of trade union councils and committees is not always closely linked the tasks of resolutely reorienting the economy toward intensification, improved quality and the attainment of the best national economic end results. They are not making full use of the potential of socialist competition, the movement for a communist attitude to labor and counterplanning when it comes to solving production and social tasks and they sometimes tolerate shortcomings in the organization of labor and managment at enterprises and on kolkhozes.

Trade union organizations are still not sufficiently gearing their organizational, educational and mass cultural work to increasing the labor and sociopolitical activeness of workers, kolkhoz members and employees and to molding great conscientiousness and responsibility and a sense of collectivism and of being the master of the country in every working person.

Having heard and discussed the report by Comrade S.A. Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, entitled "Report on the AUCCTU's Work and the USSR Trade Unions' Tasks in the Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions," the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress approves the AUCCTU's work in the period under review and resolves:

I

1. To regard the further boosting of the masses' political and labor activeness and the successful implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th party congress as the main direction in trade unions' activity. The propositions and conclusions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at this congress and the CPSU Central Committee greetings message to the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress are a specific program for militant activity by Soviet trade unions. The attention of the AUCCTU, trade union committees and councils and all trade unions organizations must focus on mobilizing labor collectives to implement the main task of the 11th 5-Year Plan -- ensuring the further growth of the Soviet people's well-being on the basis of the stable, onward development of the national economy, faster scientific and technical progress, the switching of the economy to the intensive path of development, the more rational utilization of the country's production potential, the saving of all types of resources in every possible way and improved quality.

The congress stresses that concern for further developing social production and for steadily improving well-being has been and remains trade unions' dual task and determines the entire content of their activity.

While directing their efforts toward boosting the socialist economy, trade unions must persistently improve the standard of organization and the effectiveness of socialist competition, which is called upon to play a qualitatively new role in improving production and educating the working people under present conditions. It must be developed in close association with work to improve the economic machinery. The attention of competition participants is to be focused on improving the efficiency and quality of work, attaining high end results for the smallest possible outlay and successfully fulfilling and overfulfilling the national economic plan for 1982 and the 5-year plan as a whole.

The congress recommends that the AUCCTU and trade union councils and committees ensure that intensive counterplans and economically valid socialist pledges are formulated and adopted in every labor collective. Socialist competition between the collectives of related enterprises, shops, sections and teams is to be more widely developed on the basis of collaboration contracts based on the "worker relay" principle. All competition participants must be involved in a vigorous struggle for the observance of contract discipline and more effective use must be made of all ways of providing moral and material incentives for participants that have proved their worth in socialist competition.

Trade union committees and councils must support and disseminate the patriotic initiatives of production innovators in every possible and make fuller use of the experience accumulated by leading collectives in the course of nationwide socialist competition and the movement for a communist attitude to labor. An atmosphere in which every working person can most vividly show his mettle in labor must be created in labor collectives and everything hampering the introduction of the new and the progressive must be more boldly eliminated.

2. The congress attaches paramount importance to increasing trade unions' role in resolving tasks of accelerating labor productivity growth and sharply improving the efficiency of all social production.

Trade union councils and committees must focus the attention of labor collectives, especially those of machine building enterprises, on retooling existing production facilities and comprehensively mechanizing and automating production processes. Leadership of the activity of the trade union organizations of research and planning institutes and science and production associations must be improved, their responsibility for reducing the time taken to develop and introduce new equipment and advanced techniques and for meeting the national economy's needs for the most modern machines and equipment must be increased and the close link between science and production must be persistently strengthened on the basis of the experience of the country's leading enterprises and scientific institutions.

The congress instructs trade union councils and committees and the All-Union Council of Scientific and Technical Societies to take an active part in forming and implementing targeted comprehensive programs and in resolving tasks in developing and improving the structure of the fuel and energy complex, expediting the construction of nuclear power stations and seeking and exploiting new energy sources. More attention should be paid to the development of the extractive sectors and the metallurgical industry.

Trade union central committees and councils, the All-Union Society of Inventors and Rationalizers Central Council, the All-Union Council of Scientific and Technical Societies and scientific and technical society central boards, in conjunction with ministries and departments, must more actively develop working people's scientific and technical creativity and support the initiative of inventors and rationalizers and scientific, engineering and technical personnel in resolving problems of technically improving and intensifying production and improving output quality. Monitoring of the timely application of inventions and rationalizers' suggestions in the national economy must be stepped up, with special attention being paid to the formulation and implementation of measures to reduce manual labor.

3. The congress emphasizes that one of the main directions in the work of the AUCCTU, trade union committees and councils and every trade union organization must be to mobilize the working people and their creative associations to resolve the key task of economic activity at the present stage: to make thrifty, rational use of everything at our country's disposal and all available resources -- manpower, fixed capital, fuel, raw materials and the output of fields and livestock units. A solicitous attitude toward the people's wealth and thrift regarding physical assets in production and in daily life must be instilled in working people, and the most important demand of the time, "The Economy Must Be Economical," must be persistently implemented. The role of trade union groups in the struggle for economy in every workplace and in creating the requisite conditions for developing the nationwide movement for the economy and thrift must be increased.

4. The congress regards taking part in formulating and implementing the comprehensive food program as one of the prime duties of the AUCCTU and trade union councils and committees. The labor collectives employed in agriculture, the industrial sectors that serve it and the systems for the procurement, transportation, storage, processing and sale of agricultural output must be involved in resolving this central problem of the 5-year plan.

Active participation in developing and improving the efficiency of agriculture, especially in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone and Central Chernozem Region, and the creation and strengthening of the agricultural base of the territorial production complexes of Siberia, the Far East and other regions of the country must be an extremely important concern of trade unions.

Trade unions should display more concern for increasing the production of grain and other crops and developing livestock raising, which is the shock front in the countryside. The efforts of the collectives of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises and associations must be focused on improving the utilization of agricultural land, especially reclaimed land, making rational use of mineral fertilizers, reducing losses of agricultural output and increasing and maintaining livestock numbers.

The development and improvement of the work of enterprise and organization subsidiary farms, the personal plots of kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers and collective horticulture and truck farming are of great significance in resolving the tasks of supplying the population with food products. We must seek to ensure that labor collectives' requests to be allocated parcels of land are satisfied, help to organize voluntary horticultural societies, give them all-around assistance and help the population to raise and fatten livestock on their personal plots and to acquire young animals and fodder.

5. The congress instructs the AUCCTU and trade union committees and councils to channel labor collectives' creative initiative into seeking out reserves for increasing the output, expanding the range and improving the quality of consumer goods and making fuller use of local sources of raw materials to this end. The experience of collectives that have increased production of high-quality goods by making better use of existing capacities must be disseminated and the activeness of the trade union committees of industrial production associations and enterprises in resolving the tasks of the expansion and timely renewal of the range of consumer goods must be increased. Monitoring of progress in construction and modernization and deliveries of equipment for facilities in the light, food, local and other sectors of industry producing consumer goods must be organized everywhere.

6. Trade union committees and councils, together with ministries, departments and economic organs, must seek to fulfill the task that the party has set of securing a radical improvement in capital construction. Efforts must be focused on improving the effectiveness of capital investments, reducing the cost and improving the quality of construction work, modernizing enterprises, commissioning new production facilities on time as a package with social and cultural facilities and reducing the amount of uncompleted construction. An improved standard of organization in construction and a further expansion of the sphere in which the team contract is used must be promoted in every possible way. We must be more vigorous in introducing the experience of the collective of Leningrad's Glavzapstroy, the construction and installation workers of the Novolipetskiy metallurgical plant and the construction workers of nonferrous metallurgy enterprises in the Ukraine, light industry enterprises in Belorussia and other collectives that manage to commission construction projects ahead of schedule or on time.

7. The congress instructs the AUCCTU and trade union councils and committees to take an active part in resolving the task set by the 26th CPSU Congress of further improving the country's whole transport system, improving the coordination of transport's work and its interaction with other sectors of the national economy and fully meeting the national economy's requirements for shipments.

Trade unions' efforts must be directed toward fundamentally improving the work of transport, especially railroad transport, strengthening discipline in all components and making extensive use of the initiatives of competition leaders on increasing the weight of freight trains and increasing the speed of traffic. Together with the economic leaders, the trade union committees of enterprises and organizations that use the services of railroad transportation must develop socialist competition among enterprise and organization transport shops to expedite the handling of freight cars, reduce their idle time in loading operations, mechanize loading and unloading operations and ensure the safekeeping of freight and rolling stock. The progressive initiatives of transport workers at the Leningrad transport terminal on ensuring a smooth rhythm in the transport conveyer, of the collectives of railroad transport and industrial enterprises in Lvovskaya Oblast on making efficient use of freight cars and of the Moscow railroad on expediting freight movement by increasing the weight and length of trains and the valuable experience of other collectives must be supported and disseminated in every possible way.

8. The congress draws the attention of trade union central committees and all trade union organs to the need to further improve the forms and methods of involving working people in production management and to increase the influence of workers' assemblies and standing production conferences on labor collectives' life. Under present conditions it is impossible to conduct matters successfully without skillfully combining the principle of one-man management with reliance on the collective intellect and on the strength and authority of public opinion.

Trade union central committees and councils must increase the role of enterprise and organization collective contracts and of kolkhoz agreements on social questions and labor protection in the production and social lives of labor collectives, increase the responsibility of economic leaders and trade union committees for the fulfillment of the commitments provided for in the agreements and ensure that collectives are regularly briefed on progress in implementing them.

In conjunction with economic organs, trade union councils and committees must carefully examine the proposals voiced by working people at workers' assemblies and during the discussion of collective contracts, agreements, draft production plans and the decisions of standing production conferences. The practice of creating commissions under ministries, departments and trade union central committees to examine and monitor working people's proposals that are of sectorial and intersectorial significance -- a practice that has proved its worth -- must be widely introduced.

II.

1. Guided by the 26th CPSU Congress' instruction that specific concern for specific people and their needs and requirements is the be-all and end-all of the party's economic policy, the USSR trade union congress orders the AUCCTU, trade union central committees and councils and all trade union organs to promote the unswerving implementation of measures aimed at satisfying Soviet people's growing requirements and improving their working, living and leisure conditions in every possible way.

It is the lofty duty of trade unions to constantly augment their contribution to implementing the party's program demand "Everything in the Name of Man, Everything for the Good of Man."

2. In accordance with the principle of socialism -- "From each according to his abilities, to each according to his work" -- trade union committees and councils, in conjunction with state and economic organs, must constantly monitor the extent of labor and of consumption, the utilization of the wages and material incentives funds and the granting of social benefits and concessions to working people in direct relations to the quality and conscientiousness of their labor. The best combination of working people's personal interests with the interests of the enterprise and society as a whole must be ensured.

The AUCCTU and trade union central committees and councils must pay more attention to improving the existing conditions and systems of renumeration. Unity must be ensured in the remuneration of working people performing similar jobs. Fuller use must be made of the existing potential for creating advantages in material incentives for collectives and workers that successfully fulfill their counterplans and pledges. The sphere of labor norm-setting and the application of technically preferential growth of labor productivity as compared with remuneration being unswervingly ensured in the process.

The congress demands that all trade union organs and trade union organizations draw serious practical conclusions from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions that the team form of labor organization and incentives be most widely disseminated in the current 5-year period. Team financial autonomy, as the basis for saving manpower and material resources, and other progressive forms of labor organization -- the tending of several machine tools, the holding of more than one job, the expansion of service zones -- must be more actively disseminated.

The congress sets ensuring the full, rational utilization of worktime in every sector of production and in the services sphere and implementing measures to stabilize cadres and reduce manpower turnover, as important tasks of the trade unions.

3. Trade unions' attention must always center on concern for peoples' health and on improving their working conditions and labor production. The speediest creation of fundamentally new, safe equipment and techniques that are harmless to man and the reduction to a minimum, and in the future the total elimination, of manual, unskilled and heavy physical labor, especially in subsidiary and ancillary operations, must be ensured.

The congress instructs the AUCCTU and trade union councils and committees to improve their preventive work to reduce on-the-job injuries and occupational disease, to ensure the timely and complete fulfillment of comprehensive plans for the improvement of working conditions and labor production and for sanitary and health measures, to more widely develop the movement to improve production culture and to consistently implement measures to release working women from production facilities with unfavorable working conditions. The task is to ensure that the technical labor inspectorate, delegated physicians, association and kolkhoz trade union committees and factory, plant and local committees, with the involvement of the trade union aktiv, establish effective monitoring of the implementation of planned measures to prevent injuries and disease among the working people and strictly call officials who do not provide safe, healthy working conditions to account.

The AUCCTU and trade union central committees and councils must improve their leadership of the activity of the legal labor inspectorate, constantly increase its role in supervising and monitoring the observance of legislation, react more keenly to cases of the violation of the existing law on labor and leisure or the terms of the labor contract and make a principled assessment of cases of the violation of the labor rights of workers, kolkhoz members and employees. Trade unions must be implacable toward all kinds of violations of labor legislation and seek to create an atmosphere that precludes the very possibility of a violation of the working person's rights.

4. The congress instructs the AUCCTU and trade union councils and committees to organize effective public monitoring of the course and quality of the construction of housing and cultural and consumer service projects everywhere, especially in the newly developed regions of Siberia, the Far East and Kazakhstan. Promoting the development of housing cooperatives and giving working people practical assistance in cooperative and individual construction, especially in rural localities, and in expanding the practice of constructing housing on cooperative principles using association and enterprise incentive funds must become important directions of trade unions' work.

Trade union organs must institute rigorous monitoring of the observance of the approved procedure for the allocation of housing area and must make this a reliable barrier to the abuses of certain individuals in obtaining or illegally exchanging housing. More concern should be shown for the living conditions of people who took part in the Great Patriotic War and the families of dead soldiers, labor veterans and invalids.

Trade union committees and councils must exert constant influence on improving the general culture and quality and the operating procedures of trade, municipal service and consumer service enterprises to ensure that their entire activity more fully matches the population's demands and promotes the rational utilization of working people's free time.

The organization of public catering at enterprises, on kolkhozes and at construction sites, especially in unsettled and inaccessible regions of the country, must be improved and we must seek to ensure that all people working evening and night shifts are provided with hot food.

The forms and methods of trade unions' public monitoring of the activity of trade, public catering and consumer service enterprises must be improved and it must be made more effective, informal (neformalnyy] and impartial. For trade unions, L.I. Brezhnev noted at the congress, "this is a task with tremendous political importance and a profoundly democratic content."

The practice of joint work with people's control organs must be extended and made truly mass and public in nature.

5. The congress instructs the AUCCTU and trade union councils and committees to take an active part in implementing the measures outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress to further develop social insurance and pensions, expand state aid to families with children and improve the protection of working people's health. The efficient and correct utilization of state social insurance funds and also the kolkhoz funds intended for these purposes must be ensured.

Trade union councils and committees, together with public health organs, must improve medical assistance, seek to improve the quality and effectiveness of preventive work, to reduce morbidity among working people, to expand the shop principle in serving working people, to develop the network of medical and sanitary sections, plant polyclinics and clinics and to strengthen their material base; resolutely oppose cases of the violation by certain medical personnel of their official duty; "do everything," as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev instructed at the 26th party congress, "to ensure that Soviet people can always and everywhere obtain timely, skillful and sensitive medical assistance;" pay more attention to war and labor veterans who have retired for a well-earned rest and create the conditions for involving them in labor activity that is within their capabilities; expand the network of specialized enterprises, shops and sections where people with a reduced capacity for labor can work; and create the opportunity to work less than a full day or less than a full week for women with small children.

The AUCCTU, trade union councils and committees and the Central Council for the Management of Trade Union Resorts must take measures to further improve sanatorium and resort treatment and vacations for the working people, basing this work on the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU resolution "On Measures To Further Improve Sanatorium and Resort Treatment and Vacations for the Working People and To Develop the Network of Trade Union Sanatoriums." The network of sanatoriums, preventive sanatoriums, boarding houses and houses of leisure and sanatoriums for the joint vacations and treatment of parents with children must be expanded, especially in the Urals, Siberia, the Far East and the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone. Measures must be taken to further strengthen the material and technical base of existing sanatoriums, modernize them and improve their level of amenities. The quality of the service of people working in sanatorium and resort institutions must be improved and the correct allocation and issue of places for treatment or vacations must be ensured.

The Central Council for Tourism and Excursions and trade unions councils and committees must develop tourism and excursions in the country as an important means of educating the working people and strengthening their health in every possible way, must improve the standards of service for tourists and must improve the types and forms of services offered to the population. Wider use should be made of tourist trips and excursions as incentives for the best production workers and socialist competition winners and for the leisure of working people and young students during leave periods, vacations and days off. In all this, work we must be unswervingly guided by the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU resolution "On Further Developing and Improving Tourism and Excursions in the Country."

The All-Union Council of Trade Union Voluntary Sports Societies and voluntary sports societies, together with trade union, Komsomol and economic organs, must carry out active work to implement the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Further Boosting the Mass Nature of Physical Culture and Sport in the USSR." Mass physical culture and health work among the population, especially children and young people, must be further improved.

III

1. The congress insistently emphasizes that the trade unions must take an active part in implementing the Communist Party's program aims of forming a new man -- a conscious, active builder of a communist society. Trade union councils and committees must consistently and purposefully implement the party's instructions regarding the communist education of the masses, stemming from the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work," and must educate all working people in a spirit of great ideological commitment, dedication to the socialist motherland, Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism.

Using all forms of mass education work, trade union councils and committees must explain the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and the advantages and achievements of socialism to the working people and must actively promote the working people's profound study of the theoretical legacy of the classics of Marxism-Leninism, the 26th CPSU Congress materials, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's works and his books Malaya Zemlya, Rebirth, Virgin Lands and Memoirs, which contain an inexhaustible fount of ideas and thoughts regarding the unity of party and people and Soviet people's tremendous historic achievements.

2. The congress instructs the AUCCTU and trade union councils and committees to demonstrate daily the great historical role of the working class and its tremendous significance in economic and cultural building and to emphasize the fundamental changes that have occurred in the consciousness, daily life and character of the workers, kolkhoz peasantry and Soviet intelligentsia during the years of Soviet power using specific facts. The life and labor of the best representatives of the Soviet people, who set an example of profoundly conscious service of the motherland, must be propagandized in every possible way.

3. The congress regards concern for further boosting working people's cultural and technical standard, instilling in urban and rural working people a desire to acquire professional skill, improving their general educational standards and molding high professional, political and moral culture in workers and kolkhoz members as a responsible task of trade unions.

It is recommended to the AUCCTU, the All-Union Council of Scientific and Technical Societies, the All-Union Society of Inventors and Rationalizers Central Council and trade union councils and committees, in conjunction with the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the All-Union Znaniye Society, that they formulate and implement measures to expand the propaganda of the latest scientific and technical achievements among workers and kolkhoz members; enlist scientists, specialists and innovators in this; develop the network of houses and palaces of culture and technology; improve their work; and strengthen its connection with production.

4. It is a most important duty of trade union councils and committees to step up the struggle to assert conscious, truly socialist discipline in every labor collective. No instance of a violation of discipline in production must pass unnoticed by the collective or be left without strict public condemnation. To this end wider use must be made of public opinion -- workers' assemblies, team councils and comrades' courts -- and legal propaganda in eradicating negative phenomena such as absenteeism, drunkenness, an irresponsible attitude toward one's allotted work and the desire to live on unearned income. Cases of encroachments on socialist and public property must be resolutely combated and a lofty civic conscience and the qualities of a thrifty and solicitous master of production must be persistently instilled in every working person.

5. The congress instructs the AUCCTU and trade union councils and committees, in conjunction with Komsomol and economic organs, to improve the standard of work on the vocational guidance of pupils and of production collectives, patronage of general education schools and vocational and technical schools. The attention paid by trade union organizations' to the quality of young workers' training in production and in the vocational and technical education system, to the improvement of their qualifications and to their stabilization in industrial and agricultural production must be intensified. The mentor movement must be developed in every way and young people must be educated in the heroic revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of the Soviet working class.

Trade union councils and committees and the trade union committees of higher and secondary specialized educational establishments must constantly pay attention to improving the standard of training and educational work among students and pupils and improving their living and leisure conditions and must display concern for young specialists and for creating the conditions for stabilizing them in production.

6. The AUCCTU and trade union councils and committees must continue to improve work to make the most rational use of working people's free time, organize meaningful leisure and give workers, kolkhoz members and employees extensive access to the riches of culture and art. Particular attention must be paid to improving this work at working people's places of residence and in hotels. The material base of cultural enlightenment, sports and tourist institutions must be strengthened, more effective use of them must be made for working people's leisure and they must be made truly social centers of political, labor and moral education and atheist propaganda; the network of amateur associations for people with particular interests must be expanded and concern for the ideological and artistic standards of the repertoire; and content of the work of amateur collectives must be intensified. The level of cultural services for working people in rural and remote areas and at new construction projects must be persistently improved.

The AUCCTU, trade union councils and cultural workers union committees must more widely develop labor collectives' collaboration with Soviet literary and artistic figures and more actively involve the creative intelligentsia in cultural patronage work and in aiding the development of amateur artistic activity.

7. The AUCCTU, trade union central committees, the All-Union Council of Scientific and Technical Societies and the All-Union Society of Inventors and Rationalizers Central Council must ensure a further increase in the role of the trade union press in propagandizing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the domestic and foreign policy of the party and the Soviet state and in mobilizing the masses to successfully implement the plans for economic and social development. Critical articles in the press must be vigorously supported and prompt measures must be taken to eliminate the shortcomings that are revealed.

The editorial boards of trade union newspapers and magazines and Profizdat, the AUCCTU publishing house, must pay more attention to problems of developing socialist competition and introducing leading experience and the achievements of scientific and technical progress and questions of economy and thrift. The glorious deeds of the working class and kolkhoz peasantry and the life of trade union organizations must be profoundly revealed and the intrigues of imperialist propaganda must be promptly and clearly exposed.

8. The AUCCTU, trade union central committees and republic, kray and obiast trade union councils and committees, guided by the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR," must step up their organizational and educational work and direct the creative initiative of workers and employees toward successfully fulfilling the plans and socialist pledges adopted in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. The historical advantages and achievements of socialism must be propagandized in a vivid and well-reasoned fashion in the course of the preparations for the USSR's jubilee and the role of the working class in the international rallying of all the working people must be widely demonstrated.

IV.

1. The congress notes that the high and exacting assessment of the USSR trade union's activity in the state of mature socialism that was made at the 26th CPSU Congress and in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress obliges them to improve the standard of organizational work and their style, forms and methods of work in order to implement more fully their role as a school of administration, management and communism.

Trade union councils and committees must ensure the unswerving fulfillment by every trade union worker of Lenin's behest: Be in the midst of the workers' life, know it through and through, be able to determine the mood of the masses, their level of consciousness and their real requirements unerringly and without a trace of spurious idealization and know how to win yourself the boundless trust of the masses by displaying a comradely attitude toward them and solicitously satisfying their needs. More practical assistance must be given in improving the activity of enterprise, kolkhoz, sovkhoz and institution trade union organizations and their attention must be focused on developing initiative and increasing militancy in resolving the practical tasks facing labor collectives.

Organizational work must center on the trade union group, which is called upon to use the means available to it to promote the fulfillment of production targets, to instill a sense of personal responsibility for the fulfillment of socialist pledges in working people and to seek to create an atmosphere of friendship, trust and mutual assistance in the collectives. The principles of voluntary service [obshchestvennyye nachala] and intraunion democracy must be developed daily and extensive publicity must be ensured in the work of trade union organs.

The task is to ensure that the AUCCTU and trade union councils and committees consistently assert a style of work that combines creative initiative with great exactingness and guarantees the unity of word and deed, principledness and a self-critical approach. Monitoring and verification of the execution of decisions must be stepped up as a very important component of all organizational work. Cases of a purely formal and bureaucratic attitude toward work and of a passion for all kinds of conferences and sessions and for adopting an unjustifiably large number of resolution must be persistently combated.

In all organizational work trade unions must be guided by the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Karagandinskiy Party Obkom's Work to Fulfill the 25th CPSU Congress Decisions on the Party Leadership of Trade Union Organizations and on Increasing Their Role in Economic and Cultural Building."

The congress instructs trade union councils and committees to resolutely oppose an indifferent attitude toward working people's needs and demands and to display a sensitive and considerate attitude to proposals and criticisms from workers, kolkhoz members and employees. Work with working people's letters and statements is to be regarded as a most important channel for strengthening links with the masses and developing socialist democracy. We must seek to ensure that every person who appeals to a trade union organ can obtain an exhaustive answer and specific assistance in satisfying a legitimate and rightful request, that all proposals are carefully studied and that their authors are given timely notification of the results of the consideration of their proposals. Special attention must be paid to eradicating the factors that prompt valid complaints from working people and the shortcomings that exist in work with their written and oral appeals must be resolutely eliminated.

Trade unions must make better use of the right of taking part in the management of state and social affairs and the solution of economic, social and cultural questions at all levels, which is granted to them by the USSR Constitution.

They must step up their participation in implementing measures to improve the economic machinery and in formulating, considering and solving questions of organizing production and the labor and daily lives of workers, kolkhoz members and employees, in conjunction with ministries, departments and economic organs, and must submit their proposals on the aforementioned questions to the relevant organs of economic and state management.

2. The work of trade union committees and councils must be carried out in close contact and cooperation with soviets, people's control organs, the Komsomol and other public and state organizations. This cooperation must be aimed primarily at successfully implementing the plans for the country's economic and social development outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress, stepping up the struggle against mismanagement and waste, improving the quality and culture of services to the population and further improving ideological and political education work.

3. The expansion of trade unions' participation in the management of production and social affairs puts forward the demand that the selection and placement of trade union cadres on the basis of their business and political qualities be constantly improved and that women, young people and promising people among the workers, kolkhoz members and specialists be more boldly promoted to trade union work.

The AUCCTU and trade union councils and committees must ensure that trade union workers and activists profoundly study Marxist-Leninist theory and questions of economics and master the methods of socialist economic management and must constantly improve the system for the training and retraining of trade union cadres in trade union higher schools, at faculties and on courses for improving qualifications.

The congress orders the AUCCTU to improve the activity of trade union higher educational establishments and their scientific components, to ensure more profound work on comprehensive fundamental research into urgent problems of trade union building, socialist competition and the movement for a communist attitude to labor and to pay special attention to the practical value of the recommendations they formulate.

4. The congress instructs the ACCTU and trade union central committees and councils to continue to improve trade unions' structure, seeking to bring it more fully into line with the system of economic management. The standard of trade union work in production, science and production and industrial associations, and in agroindustrial associations and interfarm enterprises, must be improved.

5. In view of the fact that the validity of the trade union cards of the overwhelming majority of trade union members has expired, the congress instructs the AUCCTU to carry out an exchange of trade union membership cards in 1982-1987, subordinating this important organizational and political measure to the further improvement of the standard of trade unions' work and working people's activeness in the management of production and state and social affairs and to the strengthening of trade union discipline.

6. The AUCCTU is instructed to consider the proposals and criticisms voiced by congress delegates at the congress plenary sessions and section sessions and to take them into account in its practical work.

V.

1. The congress notes that, guided by the CPSU's Leninist foreign policy course, in their international acitivity Soviet trade unions constantly strengthen friendship and solidarity with the working people of all countries of the world and actively oppose imperialism and advocate peace, the peoples' security and social progress.

The AUCCTU and trade union central committees and councils must continue to struggle to develop the unity of action of all countries' working people and trade unions in the struggle to avert the threat of war, to end the arms race and achieve disarmament and to secure broad cooperation between states with different social systems in every possible way.

A most important task of trade unions is to activate working people's mass antiwar demonstrations, to create a barrier in the way of the deployment of new American nuclear missile systems in the West European countries and to expose the aggressive course of U.S. imperialism and NATO.

The entire international work of the USSR's trade unions must be aimed at implementing the peace program for the eighties put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress, propagandizing the peace-loving foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and showcasing the successes of communist building, the advantages of socialist democracy and the role of trade unions under the conditions of a developed socialist society.

2. Soviet trade unions will continue to expand their participation in the WFTU's activity aimed at strengthening unity of action among the trade unions of countries with different sociopolitical systems in the struggle for working people's vital rights and interests in every possible way.

The congress approves the action program for the international trade union movement in the eighties formulated by the 10th World Congress of Trade Unions (Havana, February 1982) and that congress' other documents and decisions and instructs the AUCCTU and trade union central committees and councils to direct their efforts toward activating work in the WFTU and international associations of sector trade unions to implement this program.

3. The congress orders the AUCCTU and trade union councils and central committees to continue to develop and strengthen all-around relations and fruitful cooperation with the socialist countries' trade unions, to more profoundly study and more extensively and promptly utilize their progressive experience, to improve international socialist competition and to increase trade unions' contribution to implementing socialist economic integration and consolidating fraternal friendship with the socialist countries' peoples in every possible way.

We should continue to vigorously oppose any actions by reactionary forces directed against socialism or toward undermining the world socialist community and to offer every possible assistance to the fraternal Polish people in strengthening socialist gains in the country. Soviet trade unions will invariably strengthen solidarity with the working people and trade unions of Vietnam, Cuba and Laos in the struggle against the aggressive actions of imperialism and hegemonism and with the Korean people in the struggle for the peaceful democratic reunification of the motherland.

4. The congress stresses the importance of continuing and consolidating cooperation with the trade unions of the liberated countries and giving them every assistance in the struggle against the dominance of the international monopolies -- the vehicles of the policy of modern neocolonialism -- against the aggressive forces of imperialism, racism and Zionism; for the final elimination of colonialism and the shameful misanthropic system of apartheid; and for national independence and a new international economic order. The USSR's trade unions regard it as their lofty international duty to support the patriots of El Salvador, Guatemala, Uruguay, Chile, southern Africa, the Arab countries and all working people and peoples struggling for their national liberation and to give fraternal assistance to the trade unions of the countries that have embarked on the path of progressive socioeconomic transformations and other liberated states that are defending their independent development. The congress expresses solidarity with the activists of Turkey's Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions (DISK), who are being subjected to brutal repression.

5. The congress deems it necessary to continue the line of the all-round development of contacts and cooperation with the capitalist countries' trade unions in their struggle for democratic transformations and against the attempts by the monopolies, especially the transnational monopolies, to shift the burden of capitalism's worsening economic crisis onto the shoulders of the working people's masses; to strengthen relations of friendship with trade unions occupying class positions; and to work together to consolidate the unity of action of the international trade union movement on a class antimonopoly basis.

Soviet trade unions will seek to strengthen cooperation with social democratic and Christian trade unions on questions of preventing war and defending peace.

The congress expresses confidence that in the present complex international situation the trade unions of all countries will find paths to united action in the struggle for working people's vital socioeconomic and political interests.

6. Trade union councils and committees should make wide use of diverse forms of relations and cooperation in their international work: exchanges of delegations, participation in international trade union conferences and seminars, working people's mass meetings, exchanges of lecturers, the development of social tourism, contacts under the auspices of the trade union press and workers' sports clubs and others. They must improve all forms of international contacts, seeking to make them as effective as possible in the interests of strengthening the solidarity among different detachments of working people.

Soviet trade unions, true to Leninist principles of proletarian internationalism, will tirelessly promote the rallying of all forces of the world workers and trade union movements in the struggle against imperialism's aggressive actions and the monopolies' exploiter policy, expand and deepen cooperation and mutual understanding with all trade unions upholding the vital interests of the working class and all the working people and consistently defend the ideals of communism and peace.

The 17th USSR Trade Union Congress, expressing the thoughts and feelings of the multi-million-strong army of members of our country's trade unions and all the working people, assures the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, that the Soviet trade unions will rally their ranks still more closely around the Leninist Communist Party, make a fitting contribution to implementing the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and fulfilling the majestic program that it outlined for the country's economic and social development and the strengthening of its defense capability and display still greater selflessness and persistence in the struggle to build communism in our country and to consolidate world peace.

Kampuchean Delegate's Speech

PM290941 Moscow TRUD in Russian 20 Mar 82 p 4

[Unattributed report on speech delivered at 19 March morning session of 17th USSR Trade Union Congress in Moscow by (Kheng Teav), vice chairman of the Federation of Trade Unions of Kampuchea Central Committee, under the general heading "Greetings From Foreign Guests"]

[Text] The aid and support in all spheres rendered by the working class of the world's first socialist state to our working class in building and restoring the national economy, the speaker said, serve as a graphic demonstration of the proletarian internationalism that is constantly displayed in the international arena by the working people of the Soviet Union -- the bulwark of world peace. We take this opportunity to confirm our determination to strengthen solidarity, friendship and cooperation wtih the working class of the great motherland of Lenin.

We fully support, he continued, the peace program developed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the 26th CPSU Congress and the other peace initiatives put forward recently by the Soviet Union.

The speaker denounced the intrigues of the U.S. imperialists who, in collusion with the Beijing expansionists, are trying to prompt reactionary Khmers to undermine the Kampuchean revolution and aggravate the tension in the South east Asian region. The imperialists and expansionists pursue any intrigue to discredit the aid being given by Vietnam in the spirit of international solidarity in the eyes of the world public. Making illegitimate use of the UN rostrum, they are staging a so-called "international conference on Kampuchea."

But the Kampuchean revolution, the speaker said, is not isolated, and the processes taking place in Kampuchea are irreversible. We are sure that we will be able to surmount all difficulties and obstacles to preserve and restore a peaceful, independent People's Republic of Kampuchea, seeking successes at the stage of transition to socialism.

Salvadoran Delegate's Address

PM290911 Moscow TRUD in Russian 20 Mar 82 p 3

[Unattributed report on speech delivered at 19 March morning session of the 17th USSR Trade Unions Congress by Carlo Sanchez, secretary of the Unitary Federation of Trade Unions of El Salvador, under the general heading, "Greetings From Foreign Guests"]

[Excerpt] The speaker warmly congratulated Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on receving the award on behalf of the Salvadoran workers and people. The Soviet people and their vanguard -- the party, headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev -- the speaker stressed, arouse the admiration and love of all the world's progressive people.

The ruling military-civilian junta in El Salvador, the speaker continued, can now count only on the support of the bellicose interventionist U.S. ruling clique, headed by Reagan, which is nurturing aggressive plans against our country. In the opinion of the Unitary Federation of Trade Unions of El Salvador, the conflict should be resolved by political means. We reject and condemn the aggressive U.S. plans. The Unitary Federation of Trade Unions of El Salvador regards the proposals of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and the Revolutionary Democratic Front for resolving the conflict through dialogue and negotiation, as positive. These proposals are meeting with support from the country's working masses.

We believe, the speaker stated in conclusion, that the Salvadoran people's struggle is developing successfully, but victory is impossible without broad international solidarity. Thwarting the bellicose interventionist U.S. plans against the countries of Central America and the Caribbean is the task of every patriot and every citizen who cherishes peace, democracy and freedom.

Delegates' Speeches

PM291401 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 21 March publishes on page 5 abridged accounts of speeches delivered by Soviet delegates to the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress under the general heading "Debate on the AUCCTU and Central Auditing Commission Reports."

A 400-word account of the speech that S.G. Saakyan, chairman of the Armenian Republic Trade Union Council delivered at the 19 March evening session is published, stating:

"In defining new frontiers and assessing the crucial tasks for the future, we will continue to enhance the trade union organizations' militancy. The main thing that the republic's trade union and economic organs are focusing their attention and endeavor's on is improving the standard of organizational and educational work directly in the labor collectives. Questions of consolidating discipline, creating stable production collectives, making rational use of manpower and securing the necessary social and consumer service conditions must be resolved with the same degree of responsibility as the most important production tasks."

The paper also publishes a 400-word account of the 19 March evening session speech delivered by P.A. Kovalev, chairman of the Permskaya Oblast Committee of the Chemical and Petrochemical Industry Workers Trade Union, which notes:

Comrade Kovalev dwelt on questions of organizing socialist competition. The trade union obkom ensures a differentiated approach to competition participants in order to create equal conditions for all. Practice shows that this considrably enhances the competitors' interests.

"Public defense of socialist pledges at all levels has been introduced at enterprises. Workers and engineering and technical workers defend their pledges and individual creative plans to their labor collectives at trade union meetings. Being familiar with each person's potential and abilities, their work comrades make specific proposals for seeking out production reserves. The team or shift defends its pledges to the shop committee, the shop to the enterprise or association trade union committee and the plant, in turn, to the trade union obkom. All this makes competition more effective, rules out a superficial approach to the adoption of pledges, and enhances the interest and labor activeness of the working people."

A 400-word account is published of the speech delivered by T.T. Sedenko, chairman of the Petroleum and Gas Industry Workers Trade Union Central Committee, at the 19 March evening session. In particular, he states:

"As is well known, the Reagan administration is trying to force its allies to refuse deliveries of Soviet natural gas and not conclude the agreements for pipes, in order to delay the construction of the gas pipelines, on the far-fetched pretext of the events in Poland. This latest and futile attempt by the U.S. ruling circles is aimed at complicating the international situation still further. The new U.S. diktat will fail utterly. The FRG, France and Italy have already concluded agreements for the sale of pipes and other equipment to the USSR, ensuring themselves guaranteed gas deliveries and work for tens of thousands of their working people."

Finally, TRUD publishes a 400-word abridged account of the speech delivered at the congress' 20 March morning session by A.D. Klopov, chairman of the Gorkovskaya Oblast Trade Union Committee, stating:

"Special significance is attached to the leadership of the primary trade union organizations, which are in the front line of the struggle to implement the tasks of communist building set by the party.

"Dwelling on important aspects of the activity of production associations' trade union organizations, the speaker noted that they occupy a leading place in the oblast's industry. The militancy and prestige of the association trade union committees are growing. They are constantly improving the organization of socialist competition, persistently pulling up lagging collectives to the leading level and elaborating and introducing comprehensive and targeted production development programs.

"However, the work practice of the production association trade union organizations has raised a number of questions. These relate to enhancing the role and responsibility of the trade union organizations for fulfilling the political and economic tasks facing the association as a whole and each of its production units. Difficulties arise in compiling a single action program for developing competiton for the successful fulfillment of the plan, the socialist pledges and the counterplan, and in coordinating the trade union organizations' work on questions of social security, collective contracts and labor safety."

Shalayen 16 Mar Report

PM231635 Moscow TRUD in Russian 17 Mar 82 pp 3-6

[Report to 17th USSR Trade Unions Congress on 16 March by AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev: "Report on the AUCCTU's Work and the USSR Trade Unions' Tasks in the Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions; Report by AUCCTU Chairman Comrade S.A. Shalayev"]

[Text] Comrade delegates!

Esteemed foreign guests!

The graphic, inspiring speech delivered by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, made a profound, indelible impression on us all.

Through its entire content it directs us toward the solution of the fundamental tasks of economic and social development stemming from the 26th party congress decisions. Every clause, every thought, is pervaded with paternal concern for Soviet people's welfare and happiness. The new peace initiatives put forward by Leonid Ilich, which express our people's fine desire to preserve and strengthen peace on Earth are of truly inestimable importance for the destiny of all mankind.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech and the CPSU Central Committee greetings to our congress are a graphic new manifestation of the enormous attention which our party and its Leninist Central Committee pay to the activity of the trade unions and the enhancement of their role and significance in the country's life and Soviet society's political system. The party invariably views the trade unions as an influential social force, its reliable bulwark among the masses, a powerful means of developing democracy and enlisting the working people in the building of communism.

The fundamental theoretical and practical questions of trade unions' work at the present stage have been developed in depth in CPSU congresses' documents, party Central Committee decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's works. In his speech today Leonid Ilich set fundamental, specific tasks for the trade unions for the long term. This speech lends new impetus to all trade union work and will be placed at the foundation of the activity of the AUCCTU and each trade union central committee, trade union council and trade union organization. This represents invaluable aid to the trade unions and serves as a reliable compass in their affairs.

The Communist Party is constantly concerned with expanding the rights of the trade unions and ensuring that they implement their social functions, which are being developed and filled with new content under the conditions of mature socialist, increasingly more fully and well. This is reflected in the USSR Constitution and in a number of legislative enactments adopted on the CPSU Central Committee's initiative in recent years. As a result, the Soviet trade unions' prestige has increased still further and their potential and real contributions to the solution of political, economic and sociocultural questions have grown significantly.

Our entire history and all modern Soviet reality convincingly confirm that party leadership is the source of the trade unions' strength and their successful activity. Our trade unions are linked to the party by indestructible ties. They have not had and do not have any goals other than those set by the Communist Party. They have no interests other than those upheld by our state of all the people.

Dear Leonid Ilich! On behalf of the congress' delegates and all trade union members we assure the party Central Committee, the Politburo and you personally that the Soviet trade unions will continue to firmly follow the party line and your instructions and wise advice and to take an active part in the struggle to implement noble communist ideals.

The Soviet people love you warmly, Leonid Ilich, as a great worker, a man of truly legendary destiny who has traveled a glorious path in life from worker to leader of our Leninist Communist Party and the great Soviet state.

We wholeheartedly wish you, dear Leonid Ilich, good health, inexhaustible vigor and energy and great new successes in your multifaceted activity for the benefit of our great motherland, the cause of peace and friendship among the peoples and the joy and happiness of all working people, for the sake of the triumph of communism!

Comrade delegates!

Five years separate us from the 16th Trade Unions Congress. This has been a period marked by a high degree of dynamism in the development of all spheres of our society's life.

In the 10th 5-Year Plan large-scale economic building plans were implemented. The country made substantial progress in the main avenues of the creation of the material and technical base of communism. The Soviet people's well-being was improved. The material and spiritual foundations of the socialist way of life were strengthened. Our motherland's economic and defense might increased.

Under the party's leadership an enormous amount of work has been done to further develop Soviet democracy. The working class, kolkhoz peasantry, people's intelligentsia and entire friendly family of equal republics, peoples and ethnic groups of the land of the soviets rallied even more closely around the CPSU. They undividedly support our party's domestic and foreign policy.

The 26th CPSU Congress opened up new horizons for the party and people. The decisions it adopted, distinguished by scientific depth and a bold approach to the most complex present-day problems, contain an impressive program for the further development of socialist society for many years to come and indicate the ways to make the most efficient use of our country's economic, scientific, technical and spiritual potential. The peace program for the eighties put forward by the congress and the Soviet Union's peace-loving initiatives have become an important positive factor in international life.

The CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum was a direct, immediate continuation of the 26th congress. The Central Committee resolution and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech focused attention on the socioeconomic problems that are of determining significance for the highly efficient development of the entire national economic complex.

The supreme goal of the party's economic strategy is to further boost the people's material and cultural living standards and to create the best possible conditions for the all-round development of the individual. For the sake of this the party consistently pursues a course of increasing social production efficiency in every possible way.

The year that has elapsed since the 26th CPSU Congress has shown that the impressive plans for communist building outlined by the party are being consistently implemented. The Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo are resolving the urgent problems of public and social development creatively, far-sightedly and on a scientific basis and are setting a lofty example of a Leninist style of leadership. All this is having a most beneficial effect on the moral and political atmosphere in the country and on the growth of the Soviet people's political and labor activeness and is inspiring them to new deeds and exploits for the sake of the triumph of communism.

It was with great enthusiasm and inspiration that all Soviet people welcomed the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR." The patriotic movement "60 Shock Weeks To Mark the 60th Anniversary of the USSR" has been widely developed in labor collectives in honor of the glorious jubilee.

The workers of all republics, krays and oblasts are setting fine examples of shock labor and are doing everything for the successful fulfillment of the plan for 1982 and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

Our multinational motherland is powerfully advancing forward. The six victorious decades in the life of the Soviet Union are a convincing demonstration of the triumph of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy and the historic gains of socialism.

The impressive successes in communist building and the growth of our motherland's international prestige are the result of the Soviet people's inspired labor and the wise and far-sighted policy of our party and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that outstanding party and state figure and tireless fighter for peace and communism and the working people's happiness.

Increasing the Trade Unions' Contribution to the Improvement of Social Production Efficiency

Comrade Delegates! In his speech today Leonid Ilich Brezhnev quoted V. I. Lenin's well-known words about the trade unions as a school of administration, economic management and communism, expressing the essence of Lenin's concept of the trade union movement under the conditions of socialism. Over the years of Soviet power, he noted, several generations of working people have passed through this school, and with every generation concern for the growth of social production has been increasingly firmly united in the trade unions' practice with concern for each working man's working and daily living conditions, the protection of his rights and the improvement of his well-being. It is impossible to ensure the improvement of the people's welfare without proper production development.

That is why the Soviet trade unions view concern for the further development of social production and the steady improvement of the working people's prosperity as their dual task determining the entire content of their activity.

Material on the AUCCTU's work in the period under review has been distributed to the congress delegates. In view of this, on behalf of the AUCCTU, allow me to report [only] on the main results of the activity of the AUCCTU and trade unions and their urgent tasks for the immediate future, stemming from the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

Guided by the party congress' instructions, the trade unions are directing their efforts primarily toward boosting the socialist economy and successfully implementing the main task of the 11th 5-Year Plan. As is well known, this task consists in securing the further improvement of Soviet people's well-being on the basis of the steady development of the national economy, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the economy's transition to an intensive path of development, more rational utilization of the country's production potential, all-round savings of all types of resources and improvement of work quality.

As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed today, the arsenal of means with which the trade unions can influence social processes, the development of the economy and the masses' education is great and diverse, and we are clearly aware that these means are still being used insufficiently effectively. Our task is to restructure the trade unions' work as rapidly and vigorously as possible to comply with present-day requirements.

The main and determining thing for us is the watchword "The Economy Must Be Economical" advanced at the 26th CPSU Congress. In accordance with this slogan, the trade unions will make their production work among the masses and their organizational and educational work even more purposeful. It also determines the main demands made of the organization of socialist competition, which is a very important means of trade union influence on the development of the economy.

In the period under review the number of competition participants increased to 108 million.

It has become truly nationwide, embracing all spheres of social life -- production, management, science, daily life and culture. Here competition is acquiring qualitatively new features. Today it is directed toward attaining the best national economic end results and is increasingly concentrated on improving production efficiency and work quality and the pace of scientific and technical progress. The ideological and moral motifs of labor rivalry are being intensified.

It may be said quite rightly that socialist competition, at the source of which the great Lenin stood, has become an inalienable and most characteristic feature of the socialist way of life.

Many remarkable initiatives and undertakings are generated in the process of competition. Thus, at the very start of the 5-year plan leading Moscow and Leningrad collectives launched a competition for the ahead-of-schedule completion of their personal and team plans; leading collectives in Tyumenskaya Oblast launched a competition for the extraction of 1 million tons of oil and 1 billion cubic meters of gas a day; collectives in the construction ministries and the USSR Ministry of Light Industry launched a competition to accelerate the commissioning and startup of production capacities at light industry enterprises; the collective of the Magnitogorsk metallurgical combine launched a competition for the maximum increase in production and improvement in the quality of output with minimum capital expenditure; and the collectives of the Kotlas and Solikamsk pulp and paper combines launched competition for the economical and rational utilization of raw material, fuel and energy and other material resources.

Supporting these and other patriotic initiatives, thousands of associations and enterprises fulfilled the 1981 plans ahead of schedule. Hundreds of thousands of leading workers completed their personal targets for the first quarter of 1982 by the day of the opening of the 17th USSR Trade Unions Congress.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's cordial greetings and warm congratulations to leading production workers and the best labor collectives are a powerful stimulus for the development of the masses' creative initiative and of socialist competition. They evoke a new surge of strength and energy and the desire to work still better and more productively in all working people.

The whole country knows the outstanding production achievements of steel workers team leader G.Ya. Gorban, machine operator S.Ye. Yatskov, weaver V.N. Golubeva, rolling press operator I.Ya. Prokofyev, lathe operator A.I. Khorolskiy, drivers team leader P.M. Kolos, milking machine operator A.I. Chudnaya, mine workers team leader M.P. Chikh, drilling foreman V.I. Agafonov, mixed construction team leader A.D. Basov and many others.

On behalf of the congress allow me, comrades, to cordially greet the glorious sons and daughters of the heroic soviet working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia and to express the certainty that they will continue to serve as a fitting example in the nationwide struggle for the flourishing and strengthening of the might of our beloved motherland.

Comrades! At the 26th party congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed that counterplans and other initiatives "from below to above" -- worker to team to enterprise to sector -- must be placed at the fore in socialist competition, and then these initiatives must be "coupled" to the state plan.

In the 10th 5-Year Plan the enterprise collectives that adopted counterplans sold additional output worth about R13 billion. However, in a number of sectors counterplanning is developing unsatisfactorily. This applies particularly to the machine tool building, automobile and petrochemical industries, where the number of associations and enterprises adopting counterplans has dropped in recent years. The leaders of both ministries and the relevant trade union central committees are to blame here.

Some ministries and sector trade unions are being dilatory in "coupling" counterplans and coordinating them with material and manpower resources and consumers' actual needs. Labor collectives' initiatives and proposals are frequently examined very belatedly and, indeed, not supported at all. It also happens that an enterprise collective will have fulfilled the counterplan successfully yet the ministry, with the tacit consent of the trade union central committee, refuses to reward it.

The one-sided conception of the nature of counterplanning, whereby it is associated only with producing additional output, has not yet been surmounted either. In this connection it should be emphasized that counterplans must be based on the maximum utilization of production reserves and on an orientation toward saving raw and other materials, improving output quality, reducing its prime cost and increasing labor productivity. Counterplans must be regarded as the most valid form of socialist pledge.

It is especially important to develop counterplanning at enterprises in the fuel and energy complex. The 11th 5-Year Plan targets envisage a considerable increase in energy and fuel production. But the country's needs are growing rapidly, so the party is setting the task of exceeding the targets for fuel and energy production. Counterplans and all competition in the fuel and energy sectors must be constantly geared to this. All that applies equally to enterprises in the metallurgical industry and other sectors.

In general, we must seek to ensure that counterplans become increasingly widespread and become a norm of the economic life of enterprises and associations.

An important feature of the organization of competition today is that it is now being conducted under conditions where every enterprise has a firm 5-year plan broken down year by year. Therefore, socialist pledges cannot be geared only toward the fulfillment of annual plans. They must be directed toward the successful fulfillment of 5-year plans as a whole. We have this experience and it must be disseminated by every means.

With the development and mounting complexity of intersector and intrasector ties and the intensification of specialization and production sharing, competition between related enterprises is assuming increasing significance. As is well known, this first emerged and was developed in construction, which is at the junction of many sectors. During the period under review the collectives of over 700 new construction projects completed with related collectives. This competition produced particularly tangible results in the construction of major projects, such as the Surgut-Polotsk oil pipeline and the Orenburg-western border gas pipeline, and in the commissioning of new production capacities at the Kama truck plant, Atommash, the Sayano-Shushenskaya and Nurekskaya GES's and the Novolipetskiy and Cherepovetskiy metallurgical plants.

Considering the great national economic significance of the Urengoy-Center-Uzhgorod gas pipeline, the AUCCTU has obliged trade union organizations to take the most active part in its construction. Work is in progress here in 10 sectors simultaneously. Equipment and various machinery must arrive continuously from enterprises in many parts of the country. A coordinating council has been created to lead the competition between related collectives. It is also useful to use this experience in constructing other important projects.

Competition between related collectives is very important in radically improving transport's work. This is shown by the experience of creative collaboration between the sailors, railroad workers, truck drivers and river transport workers of the Leningrad transport terminal; the experience of Chelyabinskaya Oblast production collectives in reducing freight car idle time during loading operations and ensuring the safekeeping of freight cars; the experience of the Moscow railroad in expediting freight shipments by increasing the weight and length of trains; and the experience of railroad transport and industrial enterprises in Lvovskaya Oblast in making efficient use of freight cars.

Competition between related collectives and the "worker relay" movement must be further disseminated in industry, too. It is important for both the conditions of competition and the incentive measures to be geared to the strictest observance of contract discipline and for the fulfillment of delivery commitments under subcontracting arrangements to be one of the main indicators in assessing enterprises' work. Last year output worth several billion rubles was not delivered in accordance with the contracts. In no way can this be tolerated.

Trade union central committees must examine questions of production work among the masses not only from the sector viewpoint, but also from a statewide standpoint. What is needed is precise coordination in their activity and the elimination of the lack of coordination, which is having an adverse effect on the development of competition among related collectives.

In this connection the AUCCTU and its sections must better coordinate the activities of trade union central committees and help them to organize joint work. This intersectorial, comprehensive approach toward organizing socialist competition is especially necessary for the fulfillment of major national economic programs.

Under present conditions trade unions' role in the development of agriculture and other sectors of the agroindustrial complex is increasing. The problems of the agrarian sector of the economy are constantly at the focus of the attention of the party and the state and were widely reflected in the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. As a result of the implementation of the party's agrarian policy, our agriculture has made substantial headway. In the last few years the material and technical potential of kolkhozes and sovkhozes has increased sharply, and this is having a favorable impact on all aspects of rural working people's labor and daily lives.

Despite the unfavorable weather conditions of recent years, the rural working people of many republics, krays and oblasts coped successfully with fulfilling the plans for the sale of agricultural output to the state and, on the whole, the adverse consequences of the weather anomalies have been considerably lessened, through the efforts of the whole people.

In the period under review the trade unions stepped up their work in the countryside and made an active contribution to further boosting agricultural production. They began to deal with the organization of socialist competition on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises, with questions of improving the structure of production and with improving cultural and consumer service conditions more effectively. At the same time our contribution to the solution of the food problem must be more palpable.

As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said today, the trade unions must seek specific ways to develop the initiative and activeness of all organizations and workers involved with food.

For this, all trade union organs, including the AUCCTU, are obliged to make an in-depth and substantive study of the processes taking place, and expose shortcomings and react promptly to them.

The trade unions of all the sectors forming the agroindustrial complex and fulfilling orders for the countryside must develop competition for the timely and good-quality fulfillment of commitments for the delivery to agriculture of equipment, mineral fertilizers, fuel and all the requisite means of production and for the safekeeping and timely delivery of agricultural output to consumers. The competition must be aimed at ensuring the maximum return on the colossal funds appropriated for these purposes.

Special attention must be paid to developing competition among working people in livestock raising, which is now the shock front in the countryside. Definite experience has been accumulated in our country in this respect.

Thus Cherkasskaya Oblast's agricultural working people decided to secure an increase of 33-36 percent in meat production and 24 percent in milk production over the course of the 5-year period by introducing progressive methods of labor organization, improving professional skill, expanding the fattening of livestock on personal plots and utilizing other internal reserves.

The trade union organizations actively helped to ensure that the flow line-shop [potochno-tsekhovoy] technique and two-shift working were introduced in all large livestock units and that laggard sectors were reinforced with experienced, enterprising cadres. The daily summing up of competition results has been introduced on farms and extensive use is being made of various moral and material incentive measures. The pledges that were adopted are being successfully fulfilled. Trade union organizations must carry out that sort of specific, purposeful work everywhere.

The Central Committees of the Agriculture Workers, Fruit and Vegetable Farming and Procurement Workers and Food Industry Workers Unions, in conjunction with the ministries, must ensure that all kolkhozes and sovkhozes take an active part in all-union socialist competition. When the winners are being decided, soil and climatic conditions, farms' level of technical equipment and other objective factors must be more fully taken into account. That kind of experience of organizing competition, which permits everyone to take part in the labor rivalry on equal terms, has been accumulated in the Lithuanian SSR. However, though the Agriculture Workers Union Central Committee and the USSR Ministry of Agriculture adopted a resolution approving this experience over 3 years ago, they have done little to disseminate it in other regions of the country.

There are now approximately 12 million kolkhoz members in the ranks of rural trade unions -- that is, trade union organizations unite almost all kolkhoz members. Extensive opportunities have thereby been created for strengthening the trade unions' influence on resolving questions of organizing the work, life and daily routine of the kolkhoz peasantry.

At the same time these organizations are still at the development stage. Some of them have an inadequate grasp of questions of norm setting and wages, labor safety techniques and social insurance. The Central Committee of the Agricultural Workers' Trade Union and its local organs must give more help to the trade union organizations of kolkhozes and state cooperative associations in their work. Kolkhoz and sovkhoz trade union committees should make better use of the work experience of the trade union organizations of industrial enterprises and associations.

Concern for the development of enterprises' subsidiary plots and the private plots of kolkhoz members, workers and employees is a matter of exceptional importance for trade union organs. In close contact with local organs of power they must resolve questions of the allocation of land for collective gardens and truck gardens more promptly and give citizens assistance in obtaining the necessary implements, small-scale means of mechanization and fertilizers. All these are rivulets which flow into the common stream of state and social measures leading ultimately to the resolution of the food problem.

Allow me to assure the party and its central committee that the Soviet trade unions will spare no effort or trouble and will make a fitting contribution to the solution of the food problem on behalf of the congress.

Comrades! It was most forcefully emphasized at the 26th CPSU Congress that a thrifty attitude toward public property and the ability to make full and expedient use of everything we have so that production results grow more quickly than expenditures and so that more can be achieved by involving comparatively fewer resources in production are becoming the linchpin of economic policy.

It is very important, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev emphasized, for every trade union and every trade union organization to translate the party's guidelines into practical action, and operate with the maximum concreteness and businesslike efficiency.

In the current 5-year period all enterprises and organizations have been set targets for saving material and energy resources. Every working person must be informed of them so that everyone saves raw materials, supplies and fuel at his workplace.

This is a truly tremendous reserve of ours. Suffice it to say that over the years of the 10th 5-Year Plan working people submitted more than 20 million suggestions for saving raw materials, metals, fuel and other supplies. Their implementation produced a saving of R18.5 billion.

In the current 5-year plan trade union organizations must double and treble their efforts, along with economic organs, the Komsomol and USSR Gossnab organs at local level, to resolve the very important national economic task of saving material and fuel and energy resources and involving the working people more broadly in resolving this task.

The AUCCTU, the Komsomol Central Committee and the USSR Gossnab have defined a procedure for conducting a review of the policy of thrift in the 11th 5-Year Plan. It is a matter of ensuring its high effectiveness.

In connection with the demographic situation that has taken shape in the eighties, a thrifty, economical attitude toward labor resources has special significance. Real breadth must be imparted to the introduction of valuable initiatives, the essence of which is contained in the concise but capacious formula "Not Numbers but Knowhow." This accords with the party's very important demand to ensure production growth at existing enterprises with a stable and even a smaller number of employees.

Competition, working people's initiative and their desire to go further and achieve more without fail, as mentioned above, each day generate leading experience. We are faced with the task of making the best possible use of it. The dissemination and introduction of leading experience are today being placed of a firm planned basis. Industrial ministries, associations and enterprises receive appropriate targets. A harmonious system for the planned introduction of leading experience, including experience of intersectorial significance, is being created. The AUCCTU and the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology have approved unionwide methodological instructions and ministries and trade union central committees have approved sectorial methodological instructions regarding the procedure for the study, generalization and introduction of leading experience. Similar measures are being implemented in a number of regions of the country.

Valuable experience of output quality control has been accumulated in many enterprises and in entire sectors. This represents a wide range of technical, organizational and economic measures combined with the inculcation of worker pride and responsibility for the honor of the plant trademark. Leading collectives such as Moscow's Krasnyy Proletariy Machine Tool Building Production Association, Leningrad's Elektrosila Association, Khabarovsk's Daldizel, Sverdlovsk's Pnevmostroymachina Association and Dnepropetrovsk's K.Ye. Voroshilov Combine Plant can be mentioned as having achieved high output quality.

According to the USSR State Committee for Standards, losses as a result of defective output are 2-3 times smaller and the proportion of output in the top quality category is 1.5-2 times greater in enterprises that have introduced a comprehensive quality control system. Nonetheless, certain ministries, including the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry and the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, and the relevant trade union committees are still not paying due attention to carrying out this work in enterprises and are not taking effective measures to improve the quality of the output being produced.

The implementation of the policy outlined by the party for completing the economy's transfer to a primarily intensive path of development demands the further improvement of socialist competition and the elimination of existing shortcomings in its organization.

As the recent CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Minsk Party Obkom's Work To Develop Socialist Competition and Increase Its Effectiveness in Implementing the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev" points out, competition is called upon to play a qualitatively new role in improving production and in communist education.

Above all, attention must be paid to the content of competition. Its effectiveness is considerably reduced because formalism is permitted in the adoption of socialist pledges. It is frequently possible to encounter cases where pledges are pitched too low and the criteria for assessing results are excessively complex. Thus, in accordance with the competition terms approved by the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry and the Food Industry Workers' Trade Union Central Committee, enterprises and organizations submit data on 50 indicators. I think that, given such terms, it is hard not only for the competition participants but also for its organizers to determine the winners.

In certain labor collectives the greatest activeness in organizing competition is displayed only at the stages of adopting socialist pledges and summing up the results, and proper organizational work is not carried out the rest of the time.

Competition organizers sometimes notice its front-runners and, more rarely, the laggards, but they "have no time" for the rest of the participants, as the saying goes.

The competition cause is seriously harmed by instances where individual trade union central committees, -- like, for example, those of the motor vehicle, tractor and agricultural machine building workers and coal industry workers, -- in conjunction with the ministries, allow class places to be awarded on the basis of all-union socialist competition results to collectives that do not fulfill the plans for introducing new equipment, saving material resources and commissioning social and consumer service projects.

Summing up what I have said, I would like to point out that the organization of socialist competition is not only an important but also a complex task. It is not simply a social assignment for an economic leader of trade union worker but their duty and obligation, and it is necessary to treat competition organization professionally and with a high degree of resonsibility. We must display constant concern to ensure that socialist competition in an integral element in the management machinery and that the leadership of labor collectives' activity at all levels -- from team to ministry -- is inconceivable without the ability to organize competition correctly.

Comrades! The 26th CPSU Congress set the large-scale task of leading all sectors of the national economy into the forefront of science and technology. A cardinal restructuring of the planning of and provision of incentives for scientific and technical progress is being implemented in the country and structural policy in the sphere of capital investments is being improved in the direction of improving technical standards and modernizing existing enterprises.

An all-union socialist competition has now been organized for the successful fulfillment of targeted comprehensive scientific and technical programs. The elaboration and implementation of personal creative plans must become an effective means of developing the activeness of scientific workers, engineers and technicians. However, it has to be admitted that many trade union committees still do not tackle the organization of this work in a skilled manner.

It is important to unite the collectives of scientific research institutes, design organizations and industrial enterprises by means of mutual pledges, to combine scientific research and planning and design work more closely with production and to ensure the unbreakable alliance of creative thought and creative labor. Above all, this applies to trade unions operating in machine-building sectors and enterprises. After all, as the 26th CPSU Congress emphasized, it is machine building that is called upon to assimilate everything that is created by scientific and engineering thought without delay and to embody it in highly efficient, reliable machines, instruments and production lines.

There are other problems too. For instance, many trade union committees' attitude toward the formulation and implementation of plans for new technology needs to be substantially changed. It must become the practice for the drafts of these plans to be comprehensively discussed at standing conferences, for checks on progress in their fulfillment to be regularly held in conjunction with scientific and technical society councils and the all-union society of inventors and rationalizers and for economic workers and the trade union aktiv to be familiarized with the latest scientific and technical achievements.

We can and must do a great deal in reducing manual labor, especially heavy labor. This problem, as is well known, has not only economic but also great social significance. The attention that trade union organizations pay to its solution has increased somewhat lately. For instance, in Zaporozhskaya Oblast the labor of more than 60,000 workers was mechanized during the last 5-year plan with the active assistance of trade union organizations. A great deal of work in this direction is being carried out in Chelyabinskaya Oblast and the Latvian SSR. Many types of loading and unloading and warehousing operatons have been totally mechanized at enterprises of the USSR State Committee for Material Reserves.

But unfortunately the situation is not like that everywhere. At present about 40 percent of industrial workers are engaged in manual labor. The measures taken to mechanize production often lack due purposefulness and only slightly affect the processes where manual labor predominates. In industry the proportion of ancillary workers -- who constitute about half of industry's workers -- performing their job by the mechanized method is less than half the figure for workers engaged in main production operations. Despite this, 90 percent of all the funds earmarked for labor mechanization are still being channeled into main production operations and only 20 percent are being channeled into ancillary production, though 3 times as many people can be released for a given outlay there. It is clearly impossible to agree with such an approach to resolving this problem.

We are now completing the elaboration of a targeted comprehensive program for reducing manual labor in the national economy, which provides for the pace of this work to be speeded up approximately 3-4 times. It is important that trade union central committees and councils take an active part in formulating and implementing similar programs for sectors and regions of the country.

To improve the machine-worker ratio and to do everything to introduce the comprehensive mechanization and automation of production processes is one of the main avenues of scientific and technical progress. It is the duty of all trade union organizations to struggle actively to accelerate it.

It has been and remains trade union's direct and immediate duty to develop working people's scientific and technical creativity in every possible way. The membership of the inventors and rationalizers societies and scientific and technical societies led by the trade unions is constantly growing. Today they unite 22 million people. The return on their activity is increasing. During the last 5-year plan the introduction of proposals from inventors and rationalizers produced a notional saving of over R29 million -- 50 percent more than in the previous period. The value of the recommendations of scientific and technical societies improved.

However, we will be frank: We are not yet managing to utilize our great potential in this matter. The impressive figures for the membership of scientific and technical societies and the All-Union Society of Inventors and Rationalizers and the savings sometimes conceal poor purposefulness in work, bad coordination and shallowness of subject matter. In many organizations the results of work are still measured chiefly in the number of recommendations and the number of conferences, reviews and competitions held and not in the specific contribution to fulfilling the plans for new technology and solving urgent scientific and technical problems.

For instance, the 57,000 councils of scientific and technical society primary organizations were endowed with the functions of enterprise production and technical conferences.

It was expected that a greater charge of activeness would be injected into the work of these councils. However, in many cases this failed to happen. The All-Union Council of Scientific and Technical Societies, along with the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, must analyze the reasons for this situation in detail and rectify matters.

All-Union Society of Inventors and Rationalizers organizations do not always display due persistence in implementing proposals from rationalizers and inventors. Each year more than 1/2 million adopted proposals remain unrealized. Many innovators have justified complaints over difficulties in obtaining patents and especially in introducing the innovations that they have proposed. We are entitled to expect the more vigorous implementation of innovators' proposals from the All-Union Society of Inventors and Rationalizers Central Council and the USSR State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries.

The material base of technical creativity needs considerable strengthening. Better use must be made of the potential of experimental production facilities and experimental shops and sections and creative laboratories must be set up.

The acceleration of scientific and technical progress is a decisive factor in increasing the pace at which social labor productivity grows. At the same time the lag of a number of sectors and enterprises in terms of labor productivity is also largely explained by shortcomings in production organization and poor work to introduce scientific labor organization.

In the last 5-year plan the AUCCTU, in conjunction with state and economic organs, sought to resolve questions of scientific labor organization in a more systematic and comprehensive manner. Sector and intersector requirements and other normative materials for scientific labor organization have been formulated and approved. They are obligatory in the planning of enterprises, technological processes and equipment. With the AUCCTU's participation, the USSR Gosplan and the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems have set 5-year targets for scientific labor organization for every sector and republic. Their realization will make it possible to reduce the national economy's need for labor resources by 3.9 million people.

Everything must be done to fulfill these targets and to secure substantial improvements in labor organization.

In his speech Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed to the tremendous importance of the development in every possible way of the team form of organizing and stimulating labor.

Approximately 1/2 of all industrial workers are now united in teams. However, there are still few teams working to a unified job contract and using the coefficient of labor participation when determining wages. Insufficient attention is devoted to creating comprehensive and multiple-skill teams.

The team contract emerged over 12 years ago in construction. In this period Nikolay Anatolyevich Zlobin and his thousands of disciples have incontrovertibly proved the advantages of this kind of organization of work. Nonetheless, only about 40 percent of construction teams are working with complete financial autonomy at present.

All trade union organs -- from factory and plant or local committees to the AUCCTU -- must draw serious practical conclusions from Leonid Ilich's instructions so as to ensure that the team form of labor organization really becomes the main one in the current 5-year plan.

Comrades! The party consistently pursues a policy of expanding the rights of working people and their trade union organizations in production management. Our constitution enshrines the right of labor collectives to take part in discussing and deciding state and social affairs, planning production and social development in practice via workers' assemblies, production conferences, collective contracts, commissions of factory, plant or local committees, scientific and technical society and All-Union Society of Inventors and Rationalizers organizations and other forms of production democracy.

The work of standing production conferences is of great significance from this viewpoint, and businesslike efficiency, competence and the ability to express the collective opinion are characteristic of many of them. In such cases the management, too, needs to consult the standing production conference. For example, implementation of the proposals of the standing production conference at Voronezh's M.I. Kalinin Forging and Pressing Equipment Production Association made it possible to increase production and resolve this task by means of internal reserves, without commissioning new capacity. Interesting experience has been accumulated at the 50-Letiye Kirgizskoy SSR instrument-making plant in Frunze. All working people's proposals are carefully considered there and an attitude of the utmost responsibility is displayed toward their implementation. The collective is widely informed of progress in implementing them. Discipline at the enterprise is strong, the mood is militant and the scientific and technical society, the All-Union Society of Inventors and Rationalizers and various commissions and social formations are active. Everyone there has something to do, something to apply their efforts and ability to. All this makes a great contribution to the fact that the plant successfully resolves the intensive plan targets and that many social questions are satisfactorily resolved there.

However, far from full use is being made of the potential of production conferences and other forms of involving working people in production management. There are many reasons for this. In some cases it is an agenda that does not excite the collective, in others it is the poor preparation of questions for discussion and in yet others it is the failure to fulfill earlier adopted resolutions and recommendations. It can happen that questions on which the management has already made its own decision are submitted for discussion and consultation with the collective. This reduces the working people's interest and activeness, and therefore such instances are quite inadmissible.

The role and significance of standing production conferences are increasing considerably in connection with the introduction of the new economic machinery and the broadening of enterprises' independence. By its very nature the intensive path of development in social production demands that the working people take a still more active part in resolving all fundamental questions of the enterprise's life. Under modern conditions it is impossible to manage successfully without skillfully combining the principle of one-man management with reliance on the collective mind and on the strength and authority of public opinion.

In our view -- and this is confirmed by local suggestions -- the range of questions in the life of labor collectives on which the management makes decisions only after they have been discussed at standing production conference sessions should be more clearly defined.

It is also important that ministries and trade union central committees should direct the activities of standing production conferences toward resolving sector problems in which the initiatives and questing of collectives can be particularly useful.

These are, once again, the questions of saving material and fuel and energy resources, the reduction of output materials-intensiveness, the creation of waste-free technology, and the fuller utilization of secondary resources. They are the questions of output quality, increased productivity, improved working conditions and many other vital questions.

Thus, the impressive plans for further developing the economy set trade unions complex new tasks. Their essence is to concentrate the attention and efforts of labor collectives on successfully fulfilling the 11th 5-Year Plan and increasing the trade unions' contribution to raising social production efficiency. The party urges us to do precisely this, and precisely this must constitute the core of the trade unions' production and economic activity.

Concern for Man, His Needs and Requirements Is the Trade Unions' Important Task

Comrades! At the 26th CPSU Congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized that concrete concern for the concrete person and his needs and requirements is the beginning and end of our economic policy. This is precisely why the economy is increasingly being oriented toward realizing tasks connected with improving the people's living conditions.

During the years of the 10th 5-Year Plan a new step was taken in resolving social problems. Some R334 billion more than in the previous 5-year period was channeled from national income into raising the people's living standards. Real per capita incomes increased 18 percent and doubled in comparison with 1965.

During the seventies large-scale measures were implemented in the sphere of wages -- the chief source of the growth in real incomes. In accordance with CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU resolutions, new wage rates and salaries were introduced for more than 100 million workers and employees.

The housing construction program was fulfilled at a fast pace. In the 10th 5-Year Plan one in five of the country's inhabitants improved his housing conditions. The successes achieved served as the material basis for enshrining in the new USSR Constitution a right of vital importance to man -- the right to housing. This right is not provided for in the legislation of a single capitalist country.

All this convincingly confirms that the more mature our society becomes, the more attention we can and must devote to the working people's everyday needs -- housing, nutrition, the services sphere, public health and education -- to everything that determines both a person's well-being and his mood.

Trade unions took an active part in elaborating and implementing measures to enhance the people's well-being. The AUCCTU and trade union committees and councils carried out this work in close cooperation with soviet and state organs.

The social program elaborated with trade union participation for the 11th 5-Year Plan includes a system of measures aimed at improving working conditions, increasing real incomes and public consumption, resolving the food and housing problems, improving the demographic situation, increasing free time and making efficient use of it and safeguarding the environment.

It is on precisely these main avenues of the social program that trade unions concentrate their attention.

The implementation of measures to improve earnings and to make rational use of the assets of social consumption funds is of great significance. As is known, in the current 5-year plan the average monthly wage for workers and employees will increase 14.5 percent and exceed R193. The volume of social consumption funds will increase 23 percent. By the end of the 5-year plan the sum total of payments and concessions out of these funds will stand at more than R2,000 a year per family of four. As the conditions are created, it is proposed to increase the wage rates and salaries of workers and employees, primarily in production sectors -- particularly in raw material and fuel and energy sectors -- construction and railroad transport. This work has already begun. A majority of coal industry workers have already received a substantial wage rise. The specific schedule for introducing the new wage rates and salaries by regions and other sectors will be established in annual plans.

Guidelines for improving the wage rate system have been elaborated in conjunction with the trade unions. The aim is, on the one hand, to ensure greater unity in earnings for workers doing identical work and, on the other hand, to ensure a more differentiated approach to earnings, depending on the complexity, responsibility and intensiveness of work.

In this connection the AUCCTU and the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, trade union central committees and ministries must be more enterprising and prompter to resolve questions of improving the wage and bonus system in the interests of expediting labor productivity growth, improving output quality and saving resources.

The measures now being implemented to improve the economic machinery make provisions for the formation of wage and economic incentive funds at enterprises, depending on production efficiency indicators. Trade union committees should strive to ensure that these funds are utilized strictly for the proper purpose.

I should like to stress that wages must be more closely linked with end results so as to reflect each worker's personal contribution to the common cause as accurately as possible. Otherwise it is impossible to put into practice a requirement that everyone understands but that is unfortunately not always observed -- that wages must be earned. It is necessary to resolutely eliminate instances of exaggerating the volume of work and obtaining undeserved rewards and of the tendency for earnings to be leveled out.

The improvement of the people's living standard depends not only on increasing money incomes but also on how the population's demand for goods and services is satisfied. During the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans there was a notable increase in the level of consumption and the supply of cultural and consumer goods to the population. But, as is known, the demand for a whole series of goods is not fully satisfied, nor has there been any great improvement in their quality.

The 11th 5-Year Plan envisages the increasing preferential growth of the output of group "B" sectors. Consumer goods production in the heavy industry sectors is increasing. The total volume of retail trade turnover and consumer services is to increase more rapidly than the population's money income.

The AUCCTU and local trade union organs have become more concerned with questions of increasing the production of goods, extending their range and improving their quality. Thus the Belorussian and Armenian Republic Trade Union Councils, the Rostovskiy and Novosibirskiy Oblast Trade Union Councils and the Aviation Industry Workers Union Central Committee are carrying out systematic and persistent work to introduce the experience of enterprises whose output is in great demand among the population. Trade union organizations are helping to disseminate the initiative -- approved by the CPSU Central Committee -- of the collectives of leading Moscow and Sverdlovskaya Oblast enterprises on increasing the output of consumer goods.

At the same time it should be admitted frankly that concern for these questions is still at a low level at many enterprises and in a number of sectors. Trade union organs must display a more persistent, principled approach in resolving them and constantly channel labor collectives' creative initiative into making maximum use of available reserves and local potential for increasing production of the high quality goods the population needs.

One topical problem we are working on is to make people's work not only more productive but also more meaningful, interesting and creative. In the period under review trade unions, in conjunction with economic organs, have implemented a number of major measures to alleviate and improve work conditions.

In this period more than R11 billion was spent just on labor protection measures provided for in collective agreements. This is nearly 50 percent more than in the previous 5-year period. As a result the working conditions of more than 20 million people have been improved. In 1980 the level of on-the-job injury was reduced by 24 percent compared with 1974 and that of occupational disease by 26 percent.

At the 16th trade unions congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev put forward the task of moving "From Safety Techniques to Safe Technology." On AUCCTU's suggestion a labor safety standards system was set up in the country, on the basis of which work has been launched to modernize existing equipment. This is producing positive results: In the last few years injury because of design defects in machines and mechanisms has decreased consistently.

All the same, the labor protection situation cannot be regarded as satisfactory in a number of sectors. In the coal, timber procurement and automotive industries, in agriculture and in motor and railroad transportation on-the-job injury still remains at a high level because of a failure to observe the rules of safety techniques.

At many enterprises there are serious shortcomings in the provision of protective clothing, protective footwear and individual means of protection for working people. This was discussed urgently and rightly at report and election conferences and sector congresses.

It is our urgent demand that the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gossnab, manufacturing ministries and, first and foremost, the USSR Ministry of Light Industry elaborate and implement measures to radically improve the provision of protective clothing and individual means of protection for working people. All ministries and departments must tackle this question in a more concrete, committed way.

It should be admitted, comrades, by way of self-criticism, that in resolving questions of improving working conditions the AUCCTU and trade union councils and central committees do not fully exploit their tremendous rights and potential. We have 4 million public inspectors of labor protection and more than 6,000 permanent technical inspectors. That is a great force, and it must operate as actively as possible. The trade unions possess the powerful lever of public surveys of working conditions.

For the 11th 5-Year Plan ministries and departments, in conjunction with trade union central committees and councils, have formulated comprehensive plans for improving working conditions and labor protection and for sanitary and health measures. Everything envisaged in these plans must be implemented.

The state has granted the trade unions broad rights and potential for representing the working people's legitimate interests and defending their rights in the event of violations.

Monitoring of the observance of labor legislation and legal assistance for working people are provided by trade unions' legal and technical labor inspectorates, legal advice panels and the many-thousands-strong trade union aktiv. Primary trade union organizations play a tremendous role in this. More than 4 million trade union activists take part in labor protection commissions, legal advice panels and nonstaff legal and technical labor inspectorates.

All this makes it possible to totally preclude violations of labor legislation and trade unions carry out considerable work in this direction. Every year the observance of labor laws is checked at tens of thousands of enterprises. Economic leaders who have tolerated crude violations of working people's rights or displayed a bureaucratic approach have incurred administrative and disciplinary penalties, and some of them have been relieved of their posts at the trade unions' request.

Nonetheless, at enterprises and organizations there are still cases of illegal dismissals, of working people being enlisted to work on days off and overtime and of other violations.

Trade union committees and councils, the trade union aktiv and legal and technical labor inspectors must step up the monitoring of the observance of the labor rights of workers, employees and kolkhoz members, react more sharply to any deviations from the laws and display high exactingness, a principled approach and, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, implacability in all cases where it is a question of defending a person's labor rights.

We are rightly proud of our social insurance, for it mirrors our society's tireless concern for the working person and his material security in illness, old age and disability and for strengthening Soviet people's health.

The Soviet state's expenditure on social insurance and pensions totaled over R203 billion in the 10th 5-Year Plan -- that is, it increased by approximately 50 percent in the period under review.

There has been an expansion in pension concessions for Great Patriotic War invalids and families of men who died at the front and an improvement in material and domestic provision for people who took part in the war. By these measures the Soviet state is again emphasizing that "no one and nothing has been forgotten!"

In the main, the important sociopolitical task of bringing the levels of social insurance for kolkhoz members and workers and employees at state enterprises closer together has also been resolved.

Among other measures implemented during the period under review, I would like to note the improvement in pension provisions for workers in the coal, shale and metallurgical industry and the extension of concessionary procedures for paying pensions to a number of categories of working pensioners. During the 5-year plan the average pension paid to pensioners continuing to work increased by 28 percent. The level of financial allowances for temporary inability to work increased by 20 percent.

In our conditions illness or caring for a sick child -- commonplace incidents encountered in life -- do not affect the Soviet family's material prosperity.

At the same time there are still certain problems in the trade unions' work in the social insurance sphere. I refer first and foremost to the careful expenditure of the tremendous state resources allocated for social insurance. This year alone they amount to R40 billion. The trade unions, having the right to dispose of such a budget, must carry out this task thriftily and carefully.

In the coming period we must considerably step up the attentiveness of all trade union organs and all our components, from top to bottom, toward questions of preventing general and occupational sickness among workers, kolkhoz members and employees.

The successes of Soviet public health are common knowledge. We assess at its true worth the noble labor of medical workers. At the same time the organization of medical assistance needs to be improved. Losses of work time because of temporary inability to work remain high. There are cases of medical personnel treating patients inconsiderately and of violations of the law and official duty when medical assistance is being rendered and medical certificates are being issued.

We are entitled to expect the USSR Ministry of Health and its organs at local level to significantly improve medical services for working people. Services must be brought as close as possible to production and the effectiveness of preventive work must be increased.

Soviet people must always and everywhere obtain timely, skillful and sensitive medical assistance.

One important direction in the trade unions' work in protecting and strengthening the working people's health is the organization of sanatorium and spa treatment, leisure and tourism.

In the period under review new trade union health resorts and tourist institutions with 130,000 places were commissioned. The proportionate participation by ministries and departments in erecting these projects doubled. There are nearly 800,000 places in sanatoriums and preventive clinics today. In the last 5 years 44 million people have undergone treatment at them. Almost 150 million people have been to boardinghouses, houses and bases of leisure and tourist bases. About 60 million of the total number of patients and vacationers obtained their places gratis or on concessionary terms. Each year 14 million children spend their vacation in young pioneer camps. The network of sanatoriums for the treatment of parents with children has increased and the number of vacationing families has doubled. In short, the sanatorium, resort, tourist and health business has become a major sector of consumer services and has become a firm part of Soviet people's daily lives.

Our potential could be even greater if every year construction workers fully used the resources allocated for these purposes. We hope the construction ministries concerned will draw their own conclusions from this criticism and strictly observe schedules for the erection of trade union sanatoriums and their commissioning, particularly at the country's most important all-union resorts, in the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone and in regions of the Urals, Siberia and the Far East.

Serious attention should be devoted to questions of improving medical, cultural and consumer services at resorts and tourist bases. There are still many shortcomings here, and they sometimes nullify the effect of the treatment or vacation and spoil people's mood. This, comrades, does us no credit.

The central councils for the management of trade union health resorts and for tourism and excursions must do everything possible to ensure that attentiveness toward the person and the creation of good conditions for treatment and leisure form the main content of activity at these institutions.

This is made incumbent on all of us by the fundamentally important resolutions adopted recently by the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU on further improving sanatorium and resort treatment, leisure and tourism, which define a whole range of measures for developing and improving the work of trade union sanatoriums.

The development of the network of preventive sanatoriums, where even now more than 3 million people a year build up their health, merits great attention. But certain ministries and trade union organs are in no hurry to create preventive institutions. Above all this applies to sectors such as the motor vehicle industry and tractor and agricultural machine building.

Speaking of improving working conditions, you can't avoid the issue of "production social, cultural and consumer services." Canteens, shower facilities, cloakrooms, women's hygiene rooms, clinics, red corners, sports facilities, dry cleaning centers, centers for drying protective clothing, ordering facilities, consumer service subsidiaries or reception centers -- all those components are an integral part of a modern socialist enterprise.

Take workers' canteens, for instance: In the last 5 years the number of places in them has increased by 1.4 million. Nonetheless, there are not enough places in the canteens at some enterprises. The shortage of canteen places is particularly great in regions that have not been settled, where economic development is only beginning. Questions of organizing catering for transport workers, oilmen, mineral prospectors and certain other categories of working people must be resolved more persistently. These questions must be constantly monitored by the relevant ministries and trade union committees.

Comrades! The humanism of the socialist society is vividly expressed in the fact that we show constant concern for women -- working women, socially active women and mothers.

The trade unions have a considerable role here. They take an active part in implementing measures to improve working women's working and living conditions.

During the period under review production conditions were improved for 7 million women. An all-union research center for the protection of the health of mother and child began operating in 1979.

In 1981 a USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU decision was adopted lowering the maximum permissible weights for women to lift and move.

A wide range of measures to create the conditions for working women to combine their professional activity more effectively with raising children is planned for the eighties. Their fulfillment will make it possible to improve the material situation of more than 4.5 million families with children. These measures have met with great approval everywhere.

Nonetheless, the task of improving women's working and living conditions remains very urgent. Many women are still employed in heavy physical work. The requisite social and consumer service conditions have not been created for them at every enterprise. There are difficulties in getting children into preschool institutions. At the same time the construction of these institutions is proceeding unsatisfactorily in a number of cases. In all the years of the last 5-year plan the ministries of the petroleum, light, food and coal industries did not once fulfill the plans for commissioning these projects. It has to be said that trade union organizations do not raise these issues sharply enough with economic leaders and are of little help in resolving them.

All this means that many creches and kindergartens are overcrowded and that due attention is not paid to improving medical services for the children everywhere. This not only damages their health but causes great production losses. Health and education organs and trade union organizations must make every effort to improve preventive measures and to reduce the sick rate among children.

Concern for women and the rising generation is concern for the strengthening of the family, concern for our society's future.

Allow me to express the confidence that trade union organizations will do everything necessary to further improve Soviet women's working and living conditions.

Whatever new heights, comrades, we may scale on the path of communist building, we must always remember those who started to build the new life who remain within our system today. I am referring to labor veterans. There are people approaching or over pensionable age in every labor collective. It is noteworthy that the veterans themselves are in no hurry to give up their socially useful labor.

In many collectives much is done to prolong veterans' working life, and that is correct. Offering an old cadre worker or specialist a task within his powers in good time, reviewing work loads, not bypassing him in allocating housing, garden plots or leisure passes and listening sensitively to his wise advice and suggestions -- this constitutes respect for the veteran and concrete concern for him.

One more question: For one reason or another many elderly people want to move into special old people's homes in their declining years, but in a number of regions there are still not enough of these institutions. That is something for the AUCCTU, trade union organizations and economic organs to think about. Why not build such homes not only out of state resources but by pooling the resources available to enterprises from the fund for sociocultural measures and housing construction? Incidentally, these institutions could be called by a different name -- say, a home for labor veterans. The trade unions, the USSR Gosplan, ministries and social security organs should think about this.

The best possible solutions must be found, since ultimately what we are talking about is that most important thing -- concern for the working person.

Consistently following a course of doing everything possible to improve the people's living standard, the Communist Party constantly devotes attention to improving Soviet people's housing conditions. In the current 5-year period about 50 million people will gain improved housing conditions. Last year almost 10 million people celebrated house warmings.

Nonetheless, as you know, the housing problem is still not a simple one. In this connection, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, special attentiveness, objectivity and honesty are necessary in allocating housing. This is the direct concern of trade union organizations. They must resolutely stop any violations in this matter and oppose any attempts to improve housing conditions without justification or to obtain housing out of turn or to excess.

Trade unions must persistently strive to ensure that housing is constructed not only on schedule and to a high standard but on a comprehensive basis, incorporating kindergartens, creches and other sociocultural facilities. It is also necessary to promote in every way the development of cooperative and individual housing construction.

Questions of improving trade and consumer services must also be constantly in the trade unions' field of vision, since this is directly connected with satisfying the working people's daily needs. The trade unions are called upon, together with workers in the trade and consumer sphere, to seek improvement in the level and standard of services to the population, expansion in types of services and the introduction of forms of service that are more convenient for people.

We do have experience of this kind. Today many stores, workrooms and workshops accept orders for various goods and services actually at enterprises and organize sales on the basis of preliminary orders. This practice deserves every encouragement.

Our workers' control system can and must also play a substantial part in improving the work of trade and public catering enterprises and consumer services and eradicating existing shortcomings and violations. The AUCCTU is adopting measures to extend its functions and powers and strengthen its collaboration with people's control organs. But there is still a great deal of formalism here. There is only one way to increase the prestige of workers' control personnel -- they must operate efficiently.

Trade union activists and workers' control personnel must help workers in the trade and consumer services sphere to organize matters in exemplary fashion and to create a firm barrier in the way of rogues, speculators and scroungers. There can be no doubt that their efforts in this direction will always meet with full support from all the working people.

The role of social factors in the development of social production and in people's lives is now increasing daily. These factors do much to determine a person's attitude to labor, the atmosphere in the collective and its stability and creative potential. That is why in day-to-day work greater attention must be devoted to the comprehensive resolution of the problems of labor collectives' lives on the basis of collective contracts and social development plans.

The collective contract is the law of an enterprise's internal life, and like any law it must be respected and strictly observed.

However, collective contracts at a number of enterprises are being fulfilled unsatisfactorily. The bilateral commitments incorporated in them are unspecific and often constitute generally known provisions of labor legislation whose observance is in any case mandatory.

Questions of the elaboration and implementation of collective contracts have recently been comprehensively discussed at plenums of trade union central committees and councils and the course of their fulfillment is now examined increasingly frequently at trade union conferences and workers' meetings. On the basis of a proposal from the trade unions, state accountability for the fulfillment of collective contracts was introduced. As a result, at many enterprises the measures they envisage have begun to be implemented much better. But we must not slacken our work in this direction -- we must continue to improve it in every way.

This applies equally to plans for the social development of labor collectives. It is a vital matter for all trade union organizations to actively participate in their elaboration and implementation.

The AUCCTU considers it necessary to report to the congress that in the course of reports and elections, proposals were put forward with a view to increasing the role and significance of collective contracts by reviving the practice of their registration with higher economic and trade union bodies. Wishes were also expressed for trade union central committees to conclude agreements with ministries on questions of improving working people's working, living and leisure conditions, taking collective contracts into account. In our opinion these proposals merit serious attention.

All that is done in our country to improve the Soviet people's life, is done in accordance with the party's plans and under its direct leadership. Permit me, comrade delegates, on behalf of the millions-strong army of workers, kolkhoz members and people's intelligentsia, to express our cordial gratitude to the beloved party, its Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev for their tireless concern for working people.

Molding an Active Builder of Communism -- The Trade Unions' Most Important Task

Comrades! Lenin's concept of the trade unions' role as a school of communism incorporates the task of inculcating communist awareness in people in inseparable association with their labor for the sake of society.

On this basis trade union organizations have sought to comprehensively resolve questions of the labor, political and moral education of the broad masses of working people and to tirelessly improve its forms and methods. Here they have been guided by the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work."

Under the leadership of party organizations, trade union committees have sought by every means at their disposal to help form the qualities of an active builder of communism, and to establish profound ideological convictions in every working person and to improve the Soviet citizens' political culture.

The real results of this work are manifested above all in the breadth of socialist competition and the movement for a communist attitude to labor. It is precisely in concrete deeds that a person establishes himself as an individual and is molded as a patriot and ideologically committed fighter for communism.

About 70 million people now take part in the movement for a communist attitude to labor. But while the quantitative growth of the movement is marked, the content of the pledges of some personnel and collectives is by no means always in line with the movement's main aim -- to learn to live and work in communist style.

It is the duty of all trade union organs to study the experience and enrich the practice of this movement and to define more precisely the specific targets of its participants. The criteria in this must be: The greatest achievements in labor, the indicators of efficiency and quality, the growth of professional skill and of political, general educational and cultural standards and the assertion of the norms of communist morality. Schools of communist labor must be of great significance in shaping an active life stance in the working people. More than 14 million people are now studying at these schools.

The AUCCTU has approved a new program making provision for strengthening the ideological and moral education of workers, extending their outlook and teaching them leading methods and a thrifty attitude toward social production. The high prestige these schools have earned among workers means that their network must be extended still more widely and still more students drawn in.

The mentors' movement has been further developed. Now about 3 million of the best representatives of the working class and kolkhoz peasantry generously impart their knowledge, skill and experience of life to young people.

Many production front-runners and labor veterans work in vocational and technical schools. Among them are congress delegates double Heroes of Socialist Labor Afanasiy Prokofyevich Mikhalev and Vasiliy Aleksandrovich Smirnov. Young people learn the best work habits and are brought up in the glorious traditions of the working class on the basis of their example and that of thousands more innovators.

Purposeful work by trade unions to further improve the cultural and technical standard of all categories of working people has a great role to play in the solution of problems of economic and social development. The inculcation in every working person of a desire to acquire the greatest professional skill and general educational, economic and technical knowledge is a most important condition of the intensive development of the national economy.

Economic, scientific and technical propaganda expanded considerably during the period under review. The work of houses and palaces of culture and technology embraces tens of thousands of worker-innovators, designers, engineers and technicians. A lot of attention has been devoted to developing a network of these institutions in Siberia and the Far East.

Some 34 million workers and kolkhoz members are now involved in economic education. They are learning how to uncover production reserves and analyze and acquire the skills of socialist management, and this is producing results.

The trade unions are called upon to head the working people's mass movement, to acquire the latest scientific and technical knowledge, and must formulate in conjunction with the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, the All-Union Znaniye Society, the All-Union Council of Scientific and Technical Societies and the All-Union Society of Inventors and Rationalizers Central Council a whole series of measures to expand and deepen the propaganda of scientific and technical achievements among workers and kolkhoz members and must contribute in every possible way to the more active involvement of scientists, specialists and innovators in this activity.

In the period under review the AUCCTU has constantly urged trade unions to make an all-round contribution in their educational work to strengthening labor discipline and improving organization and order.

The overwhelming majority of Soviet people work conscientiously and enthusiastically, endeavoring to rationally utilize every working minute. We have many teams, shifts and shops that work without violations of labor and social discipline and rigorously observe the rules of socialist communal life. But, unfortunately, there are instances of a different kind. Absenteeism and various violations of labor discipline are still common at a number of enterprises. In order to eradicate such phenomena we must make better use of the force of public opinion and measures of moral and material influence, considerably step up work with individuals, get through to every person and enhance the responsibility of foremen, team leaders and trade union group organizers for this. In this connection the initiative of Leningrad and Kazakhstan workers who launched the "No Violators of Discipline and Public Order in the Trade Union Group" movement deserves every support.

How sensibly people use their free time is of great significance for educating people and molding a comprehensively developed individual. They now have the widest opportunities for this.

Working people have thousands of theaters, concert halls and museums and over 270,000 various cultural enlightenment establishments. During the period under review more than 600 modern trade union palaces and houses of culture were constructed. The number of people taking part in trade union amateur art activity increased to 10.5 million and the contingent of people involved with various amateur associations almost doubled. Each year the trade unions involve about 200 million working people and members of their families in tourist events and excursions.

Nevertheless, in some places the trade unions' massive potential for organizing recreation for the working man is not always efficiently exploited. Trade union councils and committees must deal constantly with specific matters relating to the organization of working people's leisure and more closely coordinate their efforts with Soviet and Komsomol organizations, while paying the main attention to the ideological content of the measures being carried out.

Trade union organizations must seek to ensure that workers clubs and red corners in shops and hostels are real social centers of political, labor and moral education. The broadest aktiv must be involved in their work. Questions of improving the ideological and artistic standard of amateur collectives' repertoire, the content of discotheques' work and the propaganda of scientific atheism require close attention.

The material base of cultural enlightenment institutions is to be considerably improved in the next few years. Trade union councils and committees must be especially concerned to improve cultural services for rural working people.

The AUCCTU and the trade union organizations of cultural and art institutions pay constant attention to inculcating great civic-mindedness and to developing the social activeness of the Soviet creative intelligentsia.

Recent years have been characterized by the further development of a phenomenon typical of socialist society, a phenomenon succinctly described by the people as the alliance of art and labor. Creative meetings between writers, artists and performers and working people have become regular events. An important part is played by the competition for the best prose work on the Soviet working class, run by the AUCCTU and the USSR Writers Union. Cultural patronage work is expanding in the countryside.

Trade union councils and the Cultural Workers Union Central Committee must continue to deepen and improve work with the creative intelligentsia and show constant concern for deepening its ties with the working class and the kolkhoz peasantry.

Under present-day conditions, the role of physical culture and sport as one of the most active forms of leisure and of the harmonious development of the individual is increasing considerably. Trade union voluntary sports societies unite more than 40 million sportsmen. During the last 5 years more than 4,500 new sports installations have been commissioned, including the unique Olympic complexes. The sportsmen of trade union voluntary sports societies made a substantial contribution to the USSR team's victory at the 22d Olympic games.

At the same time, as the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Further Boosting the Mass Nature of Physical Culture and Sport" notes, trade union organizations have still not implemented proper measures to make physical culture part of the Soviet people's everyday routine. This is having an adverse impact on working people's physical training and fitness. Yet physical culture is the people's health, great capacity for work and readiness to defend the motherland.

Trade union councils and committees and the All-Union Council of Voluntary Sports Societies must ensure the mass development of physical culture and sport in every enterprise, on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz and in every educational establishment and must try to see that the systematic pursuit of physical culture becomes a necessity for every Soviet person.

In conjunction with Komsomol committees and DOSAAF, we must increase the attention paid to technical, applied types of sport and to young people's patriotic education.

The trade union press is a powerful medium for people's education. The one-time print run of trade union papers and magazines now totals 30 million. Profizdat, the AUCCTU's publishing house, produces 25 million books and pamphlets each year.

However, it must be admitted that trade union organizations' life is considerably richer and more complex than its reflection in sectorial publications sometimes appears. Our press must go deeper into the essence of phenomena and act militantly and incisively.

Our duty is to organize matters so that all the trade unions' ideological education and cultural enlightenment work promotes the growth of Soviet people's social and labor activeness and their education in a spirit of great pride in the socialist homeland, the inviolable fraternal friendship of the USSR's peoples and profound commitment to the great cause of Lenin's party in every possible way.

Improving Organizational Work and Increasing Its Effectiveness

Comrades!

Constant attention by the Communist Party to the affairs and preoccupations of Soviet trade unions creates the most favorable conditions for their comprehensive strengthening and development. The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Karagandinskiy Obkom's Work To Fulfill the 25th CPSU Congress Decisions on the Party Leadership of Trade Union Organizations and the Increase of Their Role in Economic and Cultural Building" has been a great help in all our work.

Since the 16th congress 18 million people have joined Soviet trade unions, and the membership now stands at 130 million. The working class continues to play the leading role in the trade unions. Occupying key positions in the country's economic and social transformation, the working class exercises a determining influence on all aspects of the trade unions' life and activity.

The trade union reports and elections on the eve of the congress clearly demonstrated the working people's heightened activity in social life. Suffice it to say that more than 20 million people spoke in the discussions of accountability reports.

Members and candidate members of the party Central Committee Politburo, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee, secretaries of union republic Communist Party central committees and party raykoms and obkoms and ministers took part in the work of the trade union meetings, conferences and congresses.

During the report and election campaign there was a discussion of measures to implement the decisions of the 26th party congress and CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum. In a businesslike atmosphere of wide-ranging criticism and self-criticism an examination was conducted of trade union organ activity at all levels, their work experience was generalized and specific proposals were made to eliminate shortcomings. Many of the proposals were cranked into the AUCCTU's preparations for the 17th Trade Union Congress.

The report and election campaign helped to concretize trade unions' tasks and their ways of participating in the solution of the economic and social problems raised by the 26th CPSU Congress. In the election process considerable numbers of purposeful and enterprising people with great political maturity, principledness and rich experience of practical work among the masses entered trade union work.

The great and important significance of the work of primary organizations in all trade unions' multifaceted activity is well known. The country now has over 750,000 primary and around 570,000 shop trade union organizations and more than 3 million trade union groups. The aktiv is constantly growing. Virtually 50 percent of trade union members have a social assignment.

This is a major force that the trade unions use to exert their influence on all elements in labor collectives.

Proceeding from the decisions of the 16th USSR Trade Union Congress, the AUCCTU and trade union central committees and councils paid greater attention to primary organizations' work and strove to enhance their role in production and social life. The regulations on the rights of factory and plant or local committees were extended to kolkhoz trade union committees. On the initiative of the AUCCTU the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium also extended them to cover trade union organizers.

The creation of unified trade union organizations in production, science-and-production and construction and installation associations continued in connection with changes in the structure of national economic management. The AUCCTU Presidium studied and approved the work experience of the "Belavtomaz" Production Association Trade Union Committee, determined measures to further improve the working practices of association trade union committees and clarified their rights and duties.

The structure of association trade union organizations and the methods of leadership and collaboration of trade union organs, especially under conditions of territorial lack of coordination, need to be further improved. Similar questions arise with regard to territorial production and agroindustrial complexes and interfarm associations in the countryside.

We must do our utmost to increase the businesslike efficiency and militancy of factory, plant and local committees, shop committees and trade union groups and to develop criticism and self-criticism.

The effectiveness of organizational work depends to a significant extent on the activeness of trade union organs and their ability to utilize accumulated experience. In the period under review trade union committees and councils began to operate more vigorously and to display greater initiative and persistence in the solution of various questions.

Thus the heavy machine building workers union, petroleum and gas industry workers union and textile and light industry workers union central committees, Moscow City Trade Union Council, Moskovskiy Oblast Trade Union Council, the Azerbaijan, Lithuanian and Tadzhik Republic Trade Union Councils and the Rostovskiy and Minskiy Oblast Trade Union Councils are doing a great deal to increase the effectiveness of socialist competition. In Chelyabinskaya and Lipetskaya Oblasts trade union organs have found effective ways of involving working people in the struggle to economize on and save all types of resources. The Shipbuilding Industry Workers Union and Radio and Electronics Industry Workers Union Central Committees, the Latvian Republic Trade Union Council and the Krasnoyarskiy Kray and Kemerovskiy Oblast Trade Union Councils are actively helping to implement the economic and social development plans.

A businesslike approach and persistence in work are characteristic of the Machine Building and Instrument Making Workers Union Central Committee and the Ukrainian, Uzbek and Georgian Republic Trade Union Councils. The experience of the best organizational work must become the asset of all trade union organs.

One decisive condition for successful activity by trade unions is their close link with the soviets, people's control organs and the Komsomol.

The experience of joint activity by the soviets and trade unions in Kazakhstan was generalized and assessed positively by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The soviets and trade unions there together examine a wide range of questions of economic and social development. A similar practice has emerged in Belorussia, Estonia and Sverdlovskaya and Novosibirskaya Oblasts.

The USSR People's Control Committee and the AUCCTU recently approved the practice of joint work by people's control organs and trade union organizations in Vladimirskaya Oblast.

Trade unions' collaboration with soviet organs and social organizations must be expanded and improved in every possible way. The skillful delimitation of the functions of the state and of trade unions and the combination of their efforts in resolving the main tasks of socialist and communist building is a path proven by our history, the correct path, a fruitful path.

Comrades! The diverse and complex tasks facing the trade unions make bigger demands on trade union cadres. Every trade union worker must be guided by V.I. Lenin's instructions: Be in the midst of the workers' life, know it through and through, be capable of determining unerringly and without a trace of spurious idealization the mood of the masses, the level of their consciousness and their real needs and know how to win yourself the boundless trust of the masses by displaying a comradely attitude and solicitously satisfying their needs.

Obviously, there should be no element of banality or formalism in work with people. Today's trade union worker must have mastered the art of organizational and political work, must understand the subtlest elements of education and must give people a clear picture of the significance of events that are taking place and mobilize them to specific, real deeds.

The main, leading category of our trade union cadres is the chairmen of factory, plant and local committees. The overwhelming majority of them work on a voluntary basis and selflessly devote their free time, knowledge and experience to serving people.

Allow me, comrades, to express to them and to the millions of other grassroots trade union activists profound gratitude for their labor and to wish them further successes in production and social work and in their whole life on behalf of our congress!

In order to successfully perform their functions in today's conditions trade union workers must have a fine grasp of questions relating to production, economic, labor and pay norms and have a basic knowledge of labor legislation, social security and labor protection. All this compels us to display constant concern for widening the outlook of trade union workers and activists and teaching them the art of organizational and educational work.

Last September the AUCCTU Presidium adopted the resolution "On Further Improving the System for Increasing the Qualifications of the Trade Union Cadres and Aktiv in the Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions." This lays down the procedure for organizing the training of activists at all levels, from trade union group organizers to the leaders of trade union central committees and councils. An institute for improving the qualifications of trade union cadres has been set up. Top-level trade union cadres are trained in the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences and the higher party schools.

The quality of studies in the schools for the trade union aktiv and in the courses system, in which over 25 million people receive tuition each year, has improved. But the closest attention must continue to be paid to questions of training trade union cadres.

Work with working people's letters and comments is an important means of strengthening trade unions' ties with the masses and studying and recording public opinion and people's feelings and needs. In the past 5 years the AUCCTU and trade union councils and committees have received more than 1.8 million letters. The writers share their thoughts, raise fundamental questions of labor collectives' life and work and alert us to serious shortcomings in work and manifestations of bureaucracy and red tape.

Attaching great importance to this area of work, the 13th AUCCTU Plenum examined the question of trade unions' work with working people's letters and suggestions in accordance with the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress. Similar matters have been discussed by plenums of many trade unions central committee and councils.

At the same time it should be said that by no means everywhere are trade union organs working persistently and successfully enough on the solution of matters of concern to working people that they raise in their letters and complaints. Indeed it is a fact that more than half of the working people's letters received by some oblast trade unions have been passed on for scrutiny by superior bodies.

The timely examination of letters and comments, the adoption of the necessary measures on them and regular consultations with working people are an important part of our trade union work.

The fruitfulness of trade union organs' activity depends in considerable measure on the style, forms and methods of their work. The party teaches us to establish a style that combines creative initiative with executive discipline and the collective approach in the formulation of decisions with personal responsibility.

However, it has to be admitted that the verification of execution and living organizational work to fulfill decisions that have been adopted are still a bottleneck for many trade union councils and committees. For instance, each year trade union obkoms receive 150-200 **resolutions** from superior trade union organs, and they themselves adopt plenty of decisions. The practice means that the generation of paperwork [bumagotvorchestvo] is virtually the main occupation of some trade union workers. We must resolutely overcome this shortcoming.

The main thing -- and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has drawn our attention to this today -- is to ensure that workers in the trade union apparatus spend more time among people and less among papers. The AUCCTU, its Presidium and its Secretariat must set an example for all trade union organs in this.

Comrades! Our congress has to examine the question of partially amending and supplementing the USSR trade union rules. On the whole, the existing rules reflect the specific features of trade unions at the present stage of our society's development and the norms and principles of intraunion life fully enough.

At the same time proposals for some additions and clarifications to certain provisions of the rules were submitted during trade union organs' reports and elections. First of all, when defining our functions and tasks full cognizance must be taken of the 26th CPSU Congress guidelines. A number of standard rules must also be brought into conformity with the new USSR Constitution and other legislative enactments.

It is proposed to establish a single title for primary trade union organs -- "association, enterprise, kolkhoz, institution or organization trade union committee (Profkom)." It is also proposed that enterprise and organization trade union committees that unite 300 or more trade union members should be elected for a term of 2-3 years. These and other proposals on the rules have been set out in a draft resolution that has been issued to the congress delegates.

It is proposed to carry out an exchange of trade union cards after the 17th USSR Trade Unions Congress.

Allow me to express the confidence that the making of the proposed changes and additions to the trade union cards will help to further increase the labor and political activeness of all trade union members, to increase the militancy of every trade union organization and to improve all Soviet trade unions' activity.

Struggling for Peace and Developing Working People's International Class Solidarity

Comrades! Together with the rest of our people, the Soviet trade unions warmly approve and support the CPSU's Leninist peace-loving policy. They see it as their paramount duty to comprehensively promote its implementation.

In their international activity the Soviet trade unions are focusing their efforts on the struggle for the cohesion of all detachments of the workers movement who support peace, democracy and social progress and on stepping up working people's acts of solidarity in defense of peace and against the arms race whipped by up imperialism.

Recent years have seen a sharp exacerbation of the world situation and an increase in the aggressiveness of imperialism, American imperialism above all. In their desire to halt revolutionary social processes and reverse detente, the militarist forces have set about replenishing their arsenals of weapons at an unprecedented rate and have launched a massive ideological offense against socialism.

The abandonment of ratification of the SALT II treaty, the plans to deploy new types of nuclear weapons on the European Continent, the proclamation of a doctrine of "limited" nuclear war, the decision on full-scale production of neutron weapons, the "chemical rearmament" program and the unprecedented buildup of military spending -- those are the twists that American imperialism is added to the spiral of international tension and confrontation, dragging its allies into further adventures.

Bourgeois propaganda's claim regarding the beneficial influence of military production on employment and its attempts to prove the social unprofitability of converting the military industry and switching it to peaceful lines are a direct deception of the masses.

Imperialism and its henchmen are trying to push trade unions onto the path of a resumption of the cold war in the international trade union movement, to weaken working people's solidarity and to set trade unions in the capitalism countries against those in the socialist countries.

However, despite the complexity of the situation, the fundamental trend of world trade union movement development remains the further strengthening of its class positions, the growth of the working masses' political activeness, above all in the antiwar struggle -- and the widening of cooperation among trade unions of different political orientations. The historical responsibility of the working class, working people and the international trade union movement for the destiny of human civilization is growing.

At the 26th CPSU Congress Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed: "The defense of peace is currently the most important international task for our party, our people and all peoples of the world."

This appeal met with sympathy and a very broad response among the working masses on all continents. The arms race imposed by U.S. militarist circles is incompatible with working people's vital interests. It jeopardizes, increasingly with each passing day, the main human right -- the right to life.

Profound concern for the peoples' security has roused the international trade union movement and promoted the development of mass demonstrations against the forces of war and aggression.

In the period under review the Soviet trade unions have taken an active part in implemeneting a whole series of major antiwar actions.

At the Ninth World Trade Union Congress it was proposed to hold a world trade union conference on socioeconomic aspects of disarmament. The conference was successfully held in December 1981 in Paris. One of its most important results was the creation of a permanent organ to coordinate trade unions' antiwar actions.

A notable event in the sectorial trade union movement was the international miners conference "For Peace and Detente" held late last year in Newcastle.

The workers conferences of the Baltic countries, Norway and Iceland have become a permanent factor in shaping antiwar feeling among the broad working people's masses in Europe.

The idea of declaring 1 September to be peace day accords with the aims of stepping up the trade unions' antiwar struggle. It was actively supported by the 10th World Trade Union Congress.

All USSR trade union activity is inseparable from the struggle for peace and the peoples' security. In its entire content and essence it accords with the peace program for the eighties elaborated by our party. The creator of this program is Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. With his inherent energy and wisdom he is tirelessly struggling for its implementation.

Soviet people and all progressive mankind express sincere, heartfelt thanks to Leonid Ilich for his titanic labor to preserve peace and the peoples' security.

Comrades! Soviet trade unions have ties with trade unions in 145 socialist, liberated and capitalist countries. In the past 5 years more than 4,600 trade union and workers delegations have been received in the USSR and over 3,700 Soviet trade union delegations traveled abroad.

Our relations with socialist community countries' trade unions are friendly and truly fraternal. They are being implemented at all levels and affect practically all spheres of trade union activity. The broad worker masses are involved in cooperation. We exchange experience on very important questions of socialist building and borrow the most effective forms and methods of work from one another. International socialist competition is developing fruitfully.

The close interconnections between the trade unions of the fraternal socialist countries have acquired a qualitatively new basis thanks to the conclusion and successful implementation of a whole series of bilateral agreements on further developing cooperation and of multilateral coordination plans.

We are very interested in the work experiences of the GDR's trade unions in developing working people's initiatives aimed at saving material resources, in the Czechoslovak trade unions' active influence on resolving social questions, in the Bulgarian trade unions' active influence on resolving social questions, in the Bulgarian trade unions' activity in improving working people's consumer services and in the cooperation of Hungarian trade unions with economic organs. There is much of interest to us in the activity of the other fraternal countries' trade unions too.

At the same time we know that in turn our comrades in the socialist community countries' trade union centers find much that is useful to them in the work experience of Soviet trade unions.

The strengthening of the socialist states' economic collaboration and the implementation of the measures of the comprehensive program for socialist economic integration set the task of further improving the machinery of our cooperation, increasing its efficiency and making prompter and more skillful use of the experience of the fraternal countries' trade unions.

The coordinated efforts of socialist countries' trade union centers promote the cohesion of the international trade union movement on a class basis. True to their international duty, Soviet trade unions are firmly supporting working people and trade unions in Vietnam, Cuba and Laos in their struggle against the forces of imperialism and hegemonism. We expressed full solidarity with the Korean people, who resolutely advocate the peaceful, democratic reunification of their homeland.

We assess the events in Poland from positions of socialist internationalism. Their development has shown that internal antisocialist elements connected with imperialist subversive centers posed a real threat of a counterrevolutionary coup and took the country to the brink of national disaster. Imperialist circles in the United States and other capitalist countries continue to interfere in the sovereign state's internal affairs. Soviet trade unions fully approve the steps being taken in Poland to normalize economic and social life and support the efforts to strengthen socialist gains.

From our congress platform permit me to assure the Polish working people upholding socialism in their country that the Soviet trade unions will continue to give the fraternal Polish people international assistance and support.

We have extensive ties with the trade unions of the liberated states. Soviet trade unions give them all-round support in the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, dictatorial regimes and racism and for economic independence and a new, just international economic order.

We will continue to contribute in every possible way to increasing the role and authority of the working class and its organizations in these countries and to help to train cadres for their young trade union movement. Particular emphasis will be placed on expanding and deepening friendly ties with the trade unions of the countries that have embarked on the path of progressive, socialist development, such as Afghanistan, Kampuchea, Ethiopia, Angola, Mozambique and others.

Our invariable solidarity is on the side of the Arab peoples countering Israeli expansionism and on the side of South Africa's working people in their struggle against the shameful apartheid system. Our sympathies and support are on the side of the patriots of El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Chile, Uruguay and other countries selflessly fighting against dictatorships.

We resolutely protest the brutal repression to which the leaders and activists of Turkey's Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions (DISK), which is a consistent defender of the Turkish working people's interests, are being subjected.

Comrades! In the last few years considerable work has been done to develop international ties with the trade unions of the developed capitalist countries, especially the West European countries. These ties are implemented at all levels -- national, sectorial and between enterprise worker collectives.

The traditions of friendship and cooperation with trade union centers that occupy class, proletarian positions -- France's General Confederation of Labor, Portugal's National Intersindical and the Pan-Cypriot Confederation of Labor -- are developing fruitfully.

Another step forward has been taken in developing all-European trade union cooperation. All-European trade union conferences have become a permanent form of broad meeting between trade unions with different political orientations.

The fourth conference, held in November 1981, demonstrated the growing potential for pooling the efforts of the continent's trade unions not only on specific socioeconomic issues but also on the problems of peace and security.

Extremely close and multifaceted cooperation is implemented with the trade unions of our neighbors -- Finland and Japan -- within the framework of standing trade union commissions. It makes a substantial contribution to good-neighborly relations between our countries' peoples and provides a good example for the development of relations with other countries' trade unions.

Unfortunately, in the leadership of certain Western trade union centers there are forces who are prevented from taking a sober look at today's reality by hostility to socialism. This applies primarily to the leadership of the American AFL-CIO labor union association.

Wk have repeatedly stated and we reaffirm today that the Soviet trade unions advocate establishing and developing ties and cooperation with all working people and trade unions, including those in the United States.

Soviet trade unions attach great importance to participation in the activity of the WFTU -- the center uniting the class forces of the international trade union movement and the authoritative representative of the interests of more than 200 million working people. We are active in the international sectorial associations affiliated to the WFTU.

The 10th world congress of trade unions, held in Havana last month, reaffirmed the WFTU's loyalty to the interests of the broadest working masses and its consistency in pursuing a firm class line. The congress was the most representative forum of the working class in the entire history of the international trade union movement. Trade union emissaries from 138 countries precisely and unanimously defined their positions on the vital issues of our time.

The documents and resolutions adopted by the 10th world congress provide working people and trade unions of all orientations with a broad program of struggle for their rights and interests, against the antipopular policy of the transnational monopolies, against unemployment and inflation and for peace, democracy and social progress.

The task of averting a world thermonuclear holocaust, which demands the further activation of mass antiwar actions by working people, quite rightly, lies at the center of this program, together with the socioeconomic issues.

True to their class, international duty, the Soviet trade unions will continue to resolutely and consistently oppose the forces of war and militarism and advocate the strengthening of peace and cessation of the arms race and the deepening and improvement of fraternal collaboration with the trade unions of the socialist community countries. They will give all-round support to the capitalist countries' trade unions' struggle against oppression by the monopolies and for democracy and social progress, will give internationalist assistance to the trade unions of liberated countries in their struggle to strengthen their political and economic independence and solidarity with fighters against tyrannical regimes and racism and will consistently defend the victims of anti-trade union repression.

Soviet trade unions will explain to the masses the significance of real socialism in the struggle to preserve and strengthen peace and will resolutely oppose reaction's attempts to push certain detachments of the trade union movement into positions of anti-Sovietism and anticommunism. They will pursue a course toward developing ties and cooperation among trade unions of different orientations, uniting the ranks of the international workers movement and achieving trade unions' united action on a class, anti-imperialist basis.

Comrade delegates! Our congress is being held in the crucial period of nationwide struggle for the successful implementation of the 11th 5-Year Plan tasks. Tremendous work lies ahead. But our potential is also great. Soviet people are filled with a burning desire to devote all their strength and creative energy to successfully implementing the party's plans.

From the party, its Leninist Central Committee and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Soviet trade unions learn how to show untiring concern for the working person and to completely devote all their activity to serving our people.

Whatever matters we deal with and whatever problems of production, economic, social or mass cultural work we tackle, it is all ultimately in the name of the working person.

We serve his interests when we seek to boost the economy.

We think of the working person when we help the party and the state to implement vital social and educational tasks.

In helping to strengthen peace and friendship among the peoples we are defending man's supreme right -- the right to life.

Fully sharing and wholeheartedly supporting the Communist Party's policy and operating under the wise leadership of the Leninist Central Committee headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, Soviet trade unions will continue to move steadily along the path of building communism and to work constantly for the good of the people and for the prosperity of our socialist homeland.

Long live the Soviet trade unions -- a school of communism and influential force in our society!

Long live proletarian internationalism -- a proven and mighty weapon of the international working class!

Glory to the great Soviet people -- builder of communism and consistent fighter for peace and social progress!

Long live the CPSU, which is confidently leading us onward to the victory of communism!

IZVESTIYA Editorial

PM300815 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "For the Motherland's Prosperity"]

[Excerpts] The 17th USSR Trade Unions Congress has completed its work. It was a major event in the country's political life and generated a very broad international response. The congress showed convincingly again and again that the Soviet trade unions are monolithically united around their dear Communist Party, that they are prepared to work unflaggingly for the people's benefit, for the prosperity of their socialist fatherland. The congress convincingly reaffirmed again and again that our party has complete confidence in the trade unions and assesses highly the work they do and respects their organizational autonomy. By its authority the party -- the leading and guiding force of Soviet society -- helps the growth of the trade unions' influence.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's graphic, inspiring speech at the 17th Trade Unions Congress and the CPSU Central Committee greetings to the congress showed once more the enormous attention which our party and its Leninist Central Committee pay to the activity of the Soviet trade unions and the enhancement of their role and significance in the political system of the society of mature socialism. These program documents determined the nature of the work of the trade union forum, its emotional tenor, its orientation toward a specific, businesslike discussion of the most urgent tasks of communist building that the party has set the trade unions and entire Soviet people.

"Reaching every working person," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the congress, "closely involving him with, and making comprehensible to him the demands of the party's economic policy and showing convincingly that it is precisely this policy that accords with his vital interests and that the duty of each person is therefore to use his initiative and creative quest to promote its full success -- that, Comrades, is, I would say, the most urgent task of the trade unions in the 11th 5-Year Plan."

On returning to their workplaces and labor collectives the congress delegates and guests interpret these words as a lofty assignment from the party and have adopted them as an unswerving guide to action.

After all, in whatever questions the Soviet trade unions may engage, whatever problems of production, economic, social or mass cultural work they may resolve, it is all ultimately being done for the sake of the working man. The trade unions serve his interests when they seek to boost the economy. They are concerned for the working man when they help the party and state to resolve vitally important social and educational tasks. In promoting the consolidation of peace and friendship among the peoples they uphold the supreme human right -- the right to life.

On all questions affecting man's vital interests the trade union committees must cooperate more actively with the organs of Soviet power. In turn the soviets of people's deputies and their ispolkoms cannot work effectively without collaborating with the trade unions. Cooperation between them must be strengthened and developed.

In improving the style and methods of their activity, the Soviet trade unions are called on to continue to develop the masses' sociopolitical activeness and to form tirelessly in the working people loyalty to the cause of the party and to communist ideals and Soviet patriotism and internationalism. These tasks are particularly topical in the present, notable year when the country is preparing for its glorious jubilee -- the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

Lenin's well-known words about the trade unions as a school of administration, economic management and communism express the gist of the concept of the trade union movement under the conditions of socialism. And as our society develops the Soviet trade unions will play an increasing part in further consolidating of the might of the land of the soviets, in building communism.

CORRECTION TO RASHIDOV AT TASHKENT CEREMONY

The following corrections should be made to the item entitled "Rashidov Speech at Tashkent Award Ceremony," which was published on page R 1 of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT for 26 March: On page R 3, in the seventh paragraph the first line should read "...in the more valuable varieties in the...." [unquerying word "valuable"]

On the same page, in the same paragraph the third line should read "...already this year. New varieties of...." [unquerying word "year"]

On the same page, in the same paragraph the sixth line should read "...of the complex tending of cotton fields will make it...." [supplying indistinct words]

On the same page, in the ninth paragraph the first through the third lines should read "We assure you, dear Leonid Ilich, that we shall do everything to raise the degree of utilization of industrial enterprises that are not operating at full capacity for various reasons. We will ensure...." [supplying indistinct words, rephrasing]

On the same page, the end of the last paragraph, beginning with the last line, should read "...all working people, the CPSU, the Politburo and you personally, warmly loved Leonid Ilich, that the communists and all working people in Uzbekistan will implement with honor and dignity the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress and your instructions and recommendations expressed at the 17th Trade Unions Congress and in today's speech, and will meet the jubilee of the USSR with new labor achievements. [applause] I warmly thank you, dear Leonid Ilich, for the splendid gift which you presented to us, the picture The Heart of the Motherland. This artistic canvas will always remind us of our splendid and unique capital and the fact that our hearts and thoughts, our hopes and aspirations are always with Moscow, the city of the glorious revolutionary, combat and labor (?traditions), the city where the headquarters of our Leninist party, the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo work. [applause] Permit me, dear Leonid Ilich, once again to thank you cordially for taking part in our festivities and to wish you good health and the further successes in your titanic labor for the good of the Soviet people and in the name of lasting world peace. [applause] Glory to our party, the party of the great Lenin, which is confidently leading our country to the victory of communism! [applause]" [supplying indistinct passage]

AFP: JEWISH DISSIDENT ALLOWED TO LEAVE SIBERIA

NC261852 Paris AFP in English 1754 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 26 Mar (AFP) -- Soviet Jewish dissident Ida Nudel was authorized today to return to the European part of the USSR after having been banished to Siberia for four years, friends of the 50-year-old economist said here today. Mrs Nudel in 1971 had applied to emigrate to Israel but never received an answer. In June [year indistinct] she staged a protest by displaying a banner on the balcony of her flat here reading, "KGB, give me my visa." That appeal to the Soviet political police was judged to be "a provocation" that netted her the banishment to the Siberian town of Krivosheino, 2,900 km (some 1,800 miles) from the capital.

KISELEV HONORED FOR AGRICULTURAL RESULTS

LD262024 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Today by decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Tikhon Yakovlevich Kiselev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, was awarded the Order of the October Revolution. This is to mark his great organizational and political work in mobilizing communists and all the working people of the republic to ensure the harvesting of agricultural crops in the complex weather conditions of 1981 and to fulfill the plans and socialist pledges for the sale of grain, potatoes and other farming produce to the state.

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES GRAIN GROWERS CONFERENCE

LD300956 Kiev in English to North America 0030 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] A republican seminar of corn growers was held in Kiev. Discussed at it were problems of increasing the production and purchases of corn in 1982 and in the coming years of the 11th 5-year period.

Speaking at the plenary meeting, Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee, noted that the republic has big resources for increasing grain production. Industrial technology should play an important role in this respect. It is necessary to increase the output of highly efficient agricultural machinery and to ensure supplies of fertilizers and herbicides to state and collective farms.

The participants of the seminar got acquainted with the experience of the best farms of the republic and visited the Ukrainian republican exhibition center.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 29 MARCH

LD300320 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 29 March. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

The first seed drills have appeared in southern oblasts of Belorussia. This year special attention is to be paid to producing fodder in the republic. Sowing of pulses, peas, vetch and dum peas is to be extended this year. Last year farms in Belorussia increased their sowing of perennial grasses, mainly clover. Grain sowing is being expanded. In order to sow early and produce good shoots, grain seeds are covered with protective film. At present sowing of oats and barley is underway in the peat bogs. The potato men are preparing to go into the fields. The area sown to potatoes in Belorussia is not being expanded, but there are plans to increase potato production by increasing yields. Farms have laid in good quality seeds for the spring crops this sowing season. Sowing of early spring crops is underway in Moldavia. The soil has been well prepared and seeds of pulses and alfalfa are being planted. Grain sowing will soon start. Soya sowing is being expanded in Stavropolskiy. The seeds for this are completely ready and the soya yield in the best farms has been brought up to 30 quintals per hectare. (1200 GMT)

In Krasnodarskiy Kray the condition of land sown with winter cereals has been inspected. By the beginning of the inspection the farms had completed top-dressing with mineral fertilizer of all sown land. In the judgment of the specialists, the winter cereals are in a good, satisfactory condition. (1300 GMT)